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The Roll of Caerlaverock.



Roll of Karlaurock

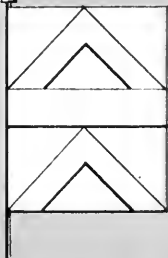
Containing

Banners and Shields of the Knights in Arms at the Siege of * July mccc.

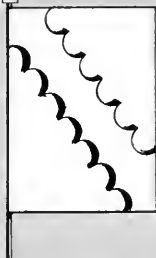
♠ E. de Liary.



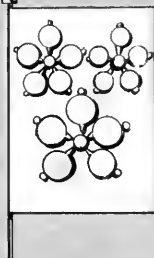
♠ R. le Fitz Walter.



♠ W. le Marshall.



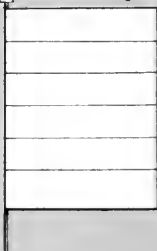
♠ Hu. Bardolf.



♠ P. le de Kyme.



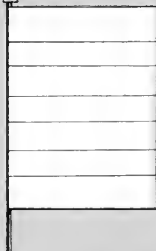
♠ E. de Grey.



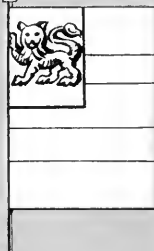
♠ P. de Monhalt.



♠ G. de Nuffon.



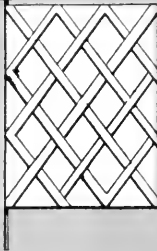
♠ I. de Lancaster.



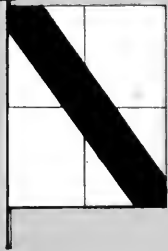
♠ W. de Vabasour.



♠ I. de Koldeston.



♠ R. Fitz Roger.



♠ I. de Clabering.



♠ H. de Bohn.



♠ D. de Seagrave.



♠ I. de Seagrave.



♠ I. de Warren.



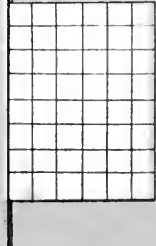
♠ H. de Percy.



♠ R. le Fitz Payne.



♠ W. de Mouney.



THE

Roll of Arms

OF THE PRINCES, BARONS, AND KNIGHTS WHO ATTENDED

KING EDWARD I. TO THE SIEGE OF

CAERLAVEROCK, IN 1300;

EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, WITH A

TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., ETC.,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

WITH THE COAT-ARMOURS EMBLAZONED IN GOLD AND COLOURS.



LONDON:

JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, PICCADILLY.

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MAIN



Preface.

THE Castle of Caerlaverock was situated on the northern shore of the Solway Frith, at the confluence of the rivers Nith and Locher, about nine miles south of Dumfries. It was from an early period the seat of the Maxwells, but very little is known of its history, for it was a place of no great importance. When King Edward I. invaded Scotland in the year 1300, as he crossed the border by this route, he found this Castle of Caerlaverock in his way, fortified against him, and he thought it necessary to lay siege to it. The date of this siege is fixed to within a few days by the evidence of contemporary records. By the writs, tested on the 29th of December, 1299, those who owed military service to the Crown were summoned to attend at Carlisle on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next ensuing (the 24th of June), and the English army quitted Carlisle about the 1st of July. For the reasons stated by Sir Harris Nicolas, there can be little doubt that the siege began on the 10th or 11th of that month; and, as the record printed in the present volume informs us, it was not of long duration, for it surrendered on the second day. Although the capture of Caerlaverock was the principal event of this campaign, two only of our old chroniclers mention it; Pierre de Langtoft, who (in the words of his English translator) calls it "a povere hamlete,"¹ and the Chronicle of Lanercost, the compiler of which tells that, in the year 1300, "about the feast of St. John the Baptist, the lord Edward King of England, with his nobles and magnates, came to Carlisle, with whom came the lord Hugh de Veer, and lodged at Lanercost, and thence the king passed into Galloway, as far as the water of Grithe, and took the Castle of Caerlaverock, which he gave in charge to the lord Robert de Clifford, and he caused several of those who were found in the castle to be hanged, and it was then the year of

¹ "Sir Edward sauh tho paynes, and tok the gate agayne;
The more he forsoke, the fotemen ilk a flok
A povere hamlete toke, the castelle Karelaverok."—HEARNE'S *Edit.* p. 87.

jubilee in the sixth year of the pontificate of Pope Boniface.”¹ This account seems to contradict Edward’s clemency as stated in our text, but the victims were perhaps individuals who had merited the king’s vengeance by some act of treason.

The castle, after its surrender, was given, as just stated, into the custody of Robert de Clifford, and it evidently continued in the possession of the English for some years. In 1309 measures were taken to strengthen it against the attacks of the Scots, and similar precautions are recorded as late as 1312. Eustace de Maxwell, who represented the family here at that time, was then in the English interest, but he soon afterwards joined the standard of Robert Bruce, and defended his castle for several weeks against the English. At length, foreseeing that it must ultimately fall into their hands, he entirely demolished its fortifications, in order that they might be of no use in the hands of an enemy; for which patriotic sacrifice he was rewarded with a pension by king Robert Bruce. After the death of Sir Eustace Maxwell, his son Sir Herbert Maxwell, in 1347, swore fealty to the king of England, and the Castle of Caerlaverock appears at that time to have been rebuilt, or another castle built near it. The castle is said to have been taken by the Scots under Roger Fitzpatrick in 1355, and again levelled with the ground. The present castle is supposed to have been built towards the end of the fourteenth century. According to Camden, the Castle of Caerlaverock was again, in the month of August, 1570, ruined, or at least its fortifications destroyed, in the Earl of Suffolk’s invasion. It was again fortified by the Earl of Northdale in 1638, on the eve of the civil wars, and it was obstinately defended by that nobleman for the king until 1640, when he was obliged to surrender it, and it was again and finally dismantled.

The very remarkable document here printed was composed at the time of the first siege, that of the year 1300, no doubt by a herald who accompanied the army of Edward I., and who intended to give in it a list of the arms of all the nobles and knights bannerets who attended on this important occasion. It was the fashion at that time to compile in verse a great variety of literary compositions which seem to have no connection with poetry, but a metrical form was considered a convenient, and therefore a fashionable, shape for whatever it was desired to carry in the memory; and it is hardly necessary to say that the French language as then used in England was that of the court, and therefore that of heraldry. This poem, if we can properly call it a poem, has an especial interest for us, as, I believe, the earliest roll of arms we possess; but it also claims our attention on several other grounds. As well as describing the arms of most of the leading barons and distinguished knights of that time, it very frequently describes their persons also, and gives us traits of their personal character which makes us more intimately acquainted

¹ “A° MCCC. Anno eodem, circa festum sancti Johannis Baptiste, dominus Edwardus rex Angliæ cum proceribus et magnatibus Angliæ venit apud Karleolum, cum quo venit dominus Hugo de Veer, et fecit moram apud Lanercoft. Et inde transiit rex in partes Galwithiæ usque ad aquam de Grithe, cepitque castrum de Carlaverok, quod dedit Domino Roberto de Clifford, et fecit plures inter castrum inventos suspendi, fuitque tunc annus Jubilæi anno pontificus Bonifacii papæ vijº.”—*Chron. de Lanercoft.*

with the moving personages of that period than any of the ordinary sources of information. We have here also a singularly curious picture of the method of arraying an army, and of the whole process of the siege of a castle.

I have said that this poem was probably the work of one of King Edward's heralds, because I am perfectly convinced that the notion of Sir Harris Nicolas, to whom we owe the previous edition, that it was written by a monk named Walter of Exeter, who was the author of the early French, or Anglo-Norman, romance of Guy of Warwick, originated in a mere blunder. In speaking of Guy Earl of Warwick, Pierre de Gaveston's "black dog of Arden," the writer uses the phrase, as printed by Sir Harris—

"Coment ken ma rime de Guy,"

which he translates as intimating "that he had alluded to him in his 'rhyme of Guy.'" This "rhyme of Guy," Sir Harris Nicolas supposes, was the Romance of Guy of Warwick, and therefore he assumes that these two works are by the same writer, Walter of Exeter. This would be a reasonable supposition enough if the line would bear the interpretation here put upon it; but this it certainly will not; and, in fact, as thus read and explained, the line presents no grammatical construction. If the *de* be not a mere error of the copyist, the reading of the old manuscript from which the text is now printed is certainly the best—

"Coment ke en ma rime le guy."

The phrase is still somewhat cramped, but it seems to be correctly translated—

"However I may bring him in my rhyme."

At all events there is no allusion in it either to Guy of Warwick, or to the writer of the romance of that hero.¹ We can only look upon this roll of arms as an entirely anonymous production. There is no reason whatever for ascribing the metrical roll of Caerlaverock to Walter of Exeter, nor is there any similarity between the style in which this roll is written and that of Walter's romance.

This roll is preserved in one early—in fact, sufficiently near to be called a contemporary—manuscript on velum, now in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, which is marked Caligula A. XVIII.; but Glover, the celebrated herald of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, made two copies from what was evidently another manuscript, which would appear, by his description, to have been of hardly less antiquity than that in the Cottonian Library, but which appears to be now lost. One of these copies is preserved in the library of the College of Arms in London; the other in the office of the Ulster King of Arms in Dublin. It was from the first of these

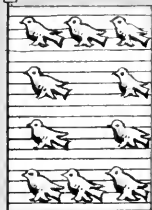
¹ It is perhaps but right to state, that in the text of his translation Sir Harris Nicolas has given a totally different reading and translation of the passage, though equally incorrect; but it contains no allusion to Guy of Warwick. The other was, therefore, adopted after the book was printed.

that the text was edited by Sir Harris Nicolas ; in the present edition I have given the text of the Cottonian manuscript, the various readings of which I find to be nearly always better than those of Glover's copy, and I should judge that they are those of a manuscript of older date. Moreover, we can place no trust in the philological accuracy of a copy made in the reign of Elizabeth, as such things were then little attended to. Glover would, no doubt, attend carefully to the heraldic and historical information contained in the record, but he is not likely to have studied its verbal accuracy, and especially the forms of words and grammatical constructions of which he could know little. In thus printing from Glover's transcript, Sir Harris Nicolas has actually omitted the two first lines of the poem, and begun it in the middle of a sentence.

Sir Harris himself, indeed, did not possess that knowledge of the language in which this record is written, which would qualify him either for editing or translating it. His translation is extremely faulty, and is, in fact, the least satisfactory part of his volume. It must, however, be said, in his excuse, that at the time when he published this book, there were few, and perhaps we may say nobody, in England, who studied the language grammatically ; while many parts of the *Roll of Caerlaverock*, written in a debased form of the French language, are very cramped and obscure, from the difficulty of treating such a subject in such a form, and perhaps by a not very skilful writer. There are several passages of the exact meaning of which I feel doubtful. The best part of Sir Harris Nicolas's edition is, no doubt, his valuable biographical sketches of the personages mentioned in the poem, which almost exhaust the subject, and the praise of these needs no qualification. The notes to the present edition are merely abridged from them.



♠ A de Valence.



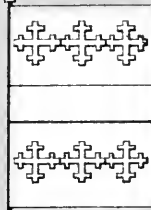
♠ R de Clare.



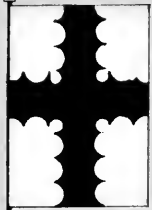
♠ R de la Ware.



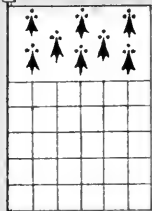
♠ Guy de Warwick.



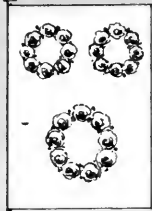
♠ I de Mohun.



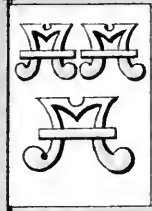
♠ R de Gateshal.



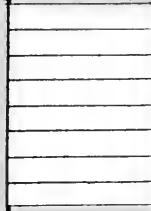
♠ R de Fitz William.



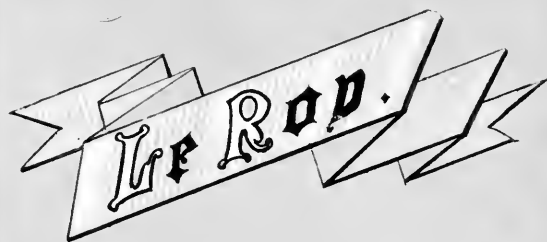
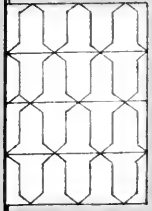
♠ W^m de Roos.



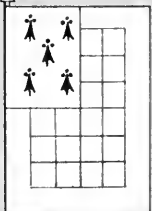
♠ Hu Pointz.



♠ I de Beaucamp.



♠ I de Brittony



♠ I de Barr



♠ W de Grandison



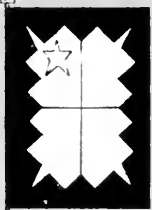
♠ E. D'Aubigny



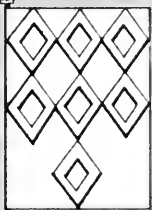
♠ A de la Brett.



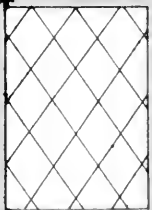
♠ Hu de Vere.



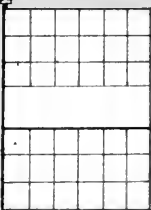
♠ I de Rivers.



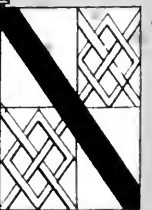
♠ M de Aron.



♠ R de Clifford.



♠ Hu le De Spencer.





The Roll of Caerlaverock.

EN cronicles de granz mousters
 Truef l'en ke Rois Edewars li
 ters,
 El milem treicentime an
 De grace, au jour de Saint
 Johan,

Fu au Carduel, e tint grant court,
 E commanda ke a terme court
 Tuit si homme se apparelassent,
 E ensemble avec li alassent
 Sur les Escos ses enemis.
 Dedens le jour ke lour fu mis
 Fu preste toute le ost banie ;
 E li Roys o sa grant maisnie
 Tanttoft se vunt vers les Escos,—
 Non pas en cotes e sourcos,—
 Mès sur les granz chevaus de pris,
 Por ceo q'il ne feussent supris,
 Armé ben e seurement.

La ot meint riche guarnement
 Brodé sur sendaus e samis,
 Meint beau penon en lance mis,
 Meint banier déploié.


Se estoit la noïse loign oié
 De heniffemens de chevaus ;
 Par tout estoient mons e vaus
 Plein de somiers e de charroi,
 O la vitaille e le conroi
 De tentis e de pavelloins.
 E li jour estoit beaus e lons,
 Se erroint petites journées
 En quatre echeles ordenés ;
 Le queles vos deviserai,
 Ke nulle ne en trepasserai.


IN chronicles of great monasteries
 It is found that King Edward
 the Third,
 In the year one thousand three
 hundred


Of grace, on the day of Saint John,
 Was at Carlisle, and held a great court,
 And commanded that in a short time
 All his men should prepare themselves,
 To go together with him
 Against his enemies the Scots.
 Before the appointed day
 The whole host summoned was ready ;
 And the King with his great household
 Immediately set forward against the Scots,
 Not in coats and surcoats,
 But on powerful and costly chargers,
 In order that they might not be taken by surprise,
 Well and securely armed.


There was many a rich caparison
 Embroidered on silks and satins ;
 Many a beautiful pennon fixed on a lance ;
 And many a banner displayed.
 And afar off was the noise heard
 Of the neighing of horses ;
 Mountains and valleys were everywhere
 Covered with sumpter horses and waggons,
 With provisions, and the train
 Of the tents and pavilions.
 And the days were fine and long,
 So they proceeded by short journies,
 Arranged in four squadrons ;
 The which I will describe to you,
 That I will not pass one over.


Ainz vous diray des compaignons
Toutes les armes e le nons,
De banerez nomément,
Si vous volez oir coment.

NRIS li bons Quens de Nicole,
Ki provesté enbraſce e acole,
E en ſon cuer le a ſoveraine,
Menans le eſchele premeraine,
Baner out de un cendal ſafrin,
O un lioun rampant purprin.


LUI Robert le fiz Water,
Ke ben ſout dez armes le meſter,
Se en feſoit kanques il devoit,
En la baner jaune avoit
Feſſe entre deus cheverons vermaus.


UILLEMS li Mareſcaus,
Dont en Irlande ot la baillie,
La bende de or engreellie
Portoit en la rouge baniere.


UE Bardoul, de grant maniere,
Riches homs e preus e cortois,
En aſur quint-fullez trois
Portoit de fin or eſmeré.


NE grant ſeignour, mult honnoré,
Pus-je ben nommer le cinkime,
Phellipe le ſeigneur de Kyme,
Ky portoit rouge o un cheveron,
De or croiſſillie tot environ.


First I will tell you of the companions,
All their arms and names,
Eſpecially of the bannerets,
If you will liſten how.

ENRY the good Earl of Lincoln,¹
Who embraces and loves valour,
And holds it ſovereign in his heart,
Leading the firſt ſquadron,
Had a banner of yellow ſilk
With a purple lion rampant.

ITH him Robert Fitz-Walter,²
Who well knew the buſineſs of arms,
And praſtiſed it whenever required,
On a yellow banner he had
A feſs between two red chevrons.

ND William le Marſhall,³
Who in Ireland had the chief command,
A gold bend engrailed
Bore on a red banner.

UGH Bardolf,⁴ a man of great appearance,
Rich, valiant, and courteous,
Bore azure three cinquefoils
Of pure refined gold.

REAT lord, much honoured,
May I well name the fifth,
Philip the lord of Kyme,⁵
Who bore red with a chevron
Of gold ſurrounded by croſſlets.

¹ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed barons of his day, ſucceeded his father in the earldom in 1257, when he is believed to have been not more than nine years of age. He married Margaret, the eldeſt daughter and heiress of William Longueſpee, and ſucceeded in her right to the eſtates of that noble houſe and to the earldom of Salisbury. He was actively employed in the hoſtilities of the time, and commanded the firſt diſiſion of the army at the ſiege of Caerlaverock. The Earl Henry died in 1312, at Lincoln's Inn, then in the ſuburbs of London. The arms of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, were, or, a lion rampant purple.

² Robert Fitz-Walter was the grandſon of Robert Fitz-Walter, leader of the barons who compelled King John to ſign Magna Charta. He was born in 1248, and was twice married, firſt to Eleanor, daughter of Earl Ferrers, and ſecondly to Devorguil, grand-daughter to the celebrated Hugh

de Burgh, Earl of Kent. He died about the year 1325. *Arms*, or, a feſs between two chevronels gules.

³ William le Marſhall, of the ſame family as the Earls of Pembroke, held the office of Hereditary Marſhal or Ireland, which his great grandfather had received of King John. He was born in 1280, and died in 1314. *Arms*, as deſcribed in the poem, gules, a bend engrailed or. But the arms of William le Marſhall are uſually given as, gules, a bend lozengey or.

⁴ Hugh Bardolf was a baron of Norfolk, born about the year 1255. He died in 1304. *Arms*, azure, three cinquefoils or.

⁵ Philip de Kyme was a baron actively engaged in the wars of Edward I. The exact period of his birth is not known, but he is believed to have been about forty-five years of age at the time of the ſiege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1322. *Arms*, gules, ſemée of croſs croſſlets, a chevron or.

HENRI de Grai vi-je là,
 Ki ben e noblement ala
 Ovec son bon seignour le Conte ;
 Banier avoit, e par droît conte,
 De sis pecys la vous mesur,
 Barrée de argent e de asur.

ROBERT de Monhaut i estoit,
 Ky molt haute entent metoit
 De faire à haute honur atainte ;
 Baniere avoit en asure teinte,
 O un lyoun rampant de argent.

TCOMPAINIEZ à cel gent
 Thomas de Moultone se fu,
 Ky avoit baner e escu
 De argent, o treis barres de goullys.

SES armes ne furent pas soules
 D'esfiente en le apparelement ;
 Kar teles ot ressemblantment
 Johans de Langcastre entre meins,
 Mès ke en lieu de une barre meins,
 Quartier rouge e jaune lupart.

DE cele meis part
 Fu Guillames li Vavasours,
 Ky de armes ne est muet ne sours ;
 Baner avoit ben conoiffable,
 De or fyn o la dance de fable.

JOHANS de Odilftane enfement,
 Ky ben e adeffcement

SAW there Henry de Grey,¹
 Who well and nobly attended
 With his good lord the Earl.
 He had a banner, and, reckoned rightly,
 I give it you as of six pieces
 Barry of silver and blue.

ROBERT de Montalt² was there,
 Who greatly endeavoured
 To acquire high honor ;
 He had a banner of a blue colour,
 With a lion rampant of silver.

IN company with these people
 Was Thomas de Multon,³
 Who had a banner and shield
 Of silver, with three bars gules.

HIS arms were not single
 In character and design ;
 For such as resembled them had
 John de Lancaster⁴ in his hands ;
 But who, in the place of a bar less,
 Bore a red quarter with a yellow leopard.

AND also of this same division
 Was William le Vavasour,⁵
 Who in arms is neither deaf nor dumb ;
 He had a very distinguishable banner
 Of fine gold with a fable dauncet.

LIKEWISE John de Holdeston,⁶
 Who appears well and promptly

¹ Henry de Grey was born in 1254, and succeeded his father, John de Grey, in the lordship of Codnor in 1271. He attended most of the military expeditions of Edward I. He died in the year 1308. *Arms*, barry of six argent and azure.

² Robert de Montalt, or Monhaut, was born about 1270, and succeeded his elder brother in his lands in 1297. He also was a constant attendant in Edward's wars, but we know little more of him. He died in 1329, without issue male, and the barony became extinct with him. *Arms*, azure, a lion rampant argent.

³ Thomas de Multon, lord of Egremont in Cumberland, succeeded his father in 1294, and is supposed to have been about thirty-seven years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1322. *Arms*, argent, three bars gules.

⁴ John de Lancaster was a baron of Westmoreland, conjectured to have derived his surname from the fact of his

ancestor having been Governor of Lancaster Castle in the reign of Henry II. The date of his birth is not known ; but he died, without issue, in 1334. *Arms*, argent, two bars gules ; on a quarter of the second a lion passant guardant or.

⁵ William le Vavasour was a Yorkshire baron, who inherited the manor of Haselwode in that county from his father, John de Vavasour. He was actively employed in the wars of Edward I, and was evidently a man of esteem, as he was appointed one of the judges of the Trailbaston. The time of his birth is not known. *Arms*, or, a fesse dauncette fable.

⁶ John de Holdeston was the son and heir of the John de Holdeston who, in the 35th Henry III, obtained a charter for a market and fair at his lordship of Milburn in Cumberland. He is supposed to have died about the 30th Edward I, or A.D. 1302. *Arms*, gules, fretty argent.

Va de armes toutes les saisons.
 Au Conte estoit, si est raisons
 Ke nomez soit entyr sa gent,
 Rouge portoit frettez de argent.

LE bon Robert le fiz Roger
 Vi-je sa baniere arenger
 Lez cele au Conte en cele alée,
 De or e de rouge esquarterlée
 O un bende tainte en noir.

A Johan son filz son hoir,
 Ky de Clavinghe a furnoun,
 Ne estoit diverse de rien noun,
 Fors de un label vert soulement.

SE estoient du retenement
 Le bon Conte, e le ben amé,
 Tuit cil ke ci vous ai nomé.
 Ses compaigns fu li Constables,
 Joefnes homs, riches e mettables,
 Ki Quens estoit de Herefort ;
 Baniere out de Inde cendal fort,
 O une blanche bendelée,
 De deus costices entrealée,
 De or fin, dont au dehors asis
 Ot en rampant lyoncaus fis.

NICHOLAS de Segrave o li,
 Ke nature avoit embeli

In arms at all seasons.
 He served the Earl, which makes it right
 That he should be named among his followers ;
 He bore gules fretty of silver.

THE good Robert Fitz-Roger¹
 Saw I range his banner
 With that of the Earl in that march ;
 It was quarterly of gold and red
 With a bend coloured black.

THAT of John his son and heir,
 Who has the surname of Clavingg,²
 Was not at all different,
 Excepting only a green label.

SO were of the retinue
 Of the good and well-beloved Earl
 All those whom I have named to you.
 His companion was the Constable,
 A young man, rich and elegant,
 Who was Earl of Hereford ;³
 He had a banner of deep blue silk,
 With a white bend
 Between two cottices
 Of fine gold, on the outside of which
 He had six lioncels rampant.

WITH him was Nicholas de Segrave,⁴
 Whom nature had adorned

¹ Robert Fitz-Roger succeeded his father, Roger Fitz-John, in his barony of Clavingg, in Essex, about Whitfuntide, 1249, when he was very young ; and, as a very wealthy ward, the king committed him in wardship to his own uterine brother, William de Valence. Ada de Balliol, Robert Fitz-Roger's mother, offered the king the large sum of one thousand two hundred marks to have the custody of him herself. He was engaged early in the Scottish wars, and is believed to have been about fifty years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock. *Arms*, quarterly, or and gules, a bend fable.

² John de Clavingg was the son of the preceding, and was forty-four years of age at the death of his father, about the year 1311. He and his brothers discontinued the previous custom of the family, by which he would have been called John Fitz-Robert, and assumed that of Clavingg from their principal manor. After an active and useful life, he died in the year 1332. *Arms*, quarterly, or and gules, a bend fable, with a label vert. The label was probably omitted after his father's death.

³ Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, who has been described as the most

distinguished nobleman in the kingdom, was at this time not more than twenty-five years of age. He had succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, in 1298, and in 1302 he married the king's seventh daughter, Elizabeth Plantagenet, widow of the Count of Holland. He espoused the party of the Earl of Lancaster, was present at the beheading of Piers Gaveston, near Warwick, continued to act zealously with that party against the Dispensers, and was slain, on the 16th of March, 1322, in the battle of Boroughbridge, where that party was overthrown. *Arms*, azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six lions rampant of the second.

⁴ Nicholas de Segrave and his elder brother John were leading men of their day, holding high offices in the state, and actively engaged in all political affairs of any importance. Hence the rhymist has given an unusually long account of them. Nicholas had been present at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. In 1305, in consequence of a quarrel with John de Cromwell, who accused him of treason, and whom he was not allowed to fight in judicial combat, he gave so much offence to the king, that he was brought to trial and condemned to death and forfeiture, but Edward

De cors, e enrichi de cuer.
 Vallant pere ot, ki getta puer
 Les garbes e le lyon prift,
 A ses enfans ensi aprift,
 Les coragous, à resembler,
 E o les nobles asssembler.
 Cil ot la baner son pere,
 Au label rouge por son frere,
 Johan, ki li ainfnéz estoit,
 E ki entiere la portoit.
 Li peres ot de sa moillier
 Cink fiz, ke estoient chivalier
 Preus e hardi e defensible.
 O un lyoun de argent en fable
 Rampant, e de or fin couronné,
 Fu la baner del ainfné,
 Ke li Quens Mareschaus avoit
 Mis el service ke il devoit,
 Por ce ke il ne i pooit venir.
 Il ne me puet pas souvenir
 Ke baneret i fuissent plus ;
 Mès si le voir vous en conclus,
 Bons bachelers i ot ben cent,
 Dont nuls en ostel ne descent
 Nule foiz tant ke il aient touz
 Cerchiez les passages doutouz.

In body, and enriched in heart.
 He had a valiant father, who wholly abandoned
 Thè garbs and assumed the lion ;
 And who taught his brave children
 To imitate him,
 And to associate with the nobles.
 Nicholas used his father's banner,
 With a red label, on account of his brother,
 John, who was the eldest,
 And who bore it eptire.
 The father had by his wife
 Five sons, who were knights,
 Valiant and bold and courageous.
 Sable with a silver lion
 Rampant, crowned with fine gold,
 Was the banner of the eldest,
 Whom the Earl Marshal had sent
 To execute his duties,
 Because he could not come there.
 I cannot recollect
 What other bannerets were there ;
 But to say truth in conclusion
 There were full a hundred good bachelors,
 Not one of whom dismounts into lodgings,
 Until they have all
 Examined the suspected passes.

afterwards pardoned him. He rose high in favour with Edward II, and was, in the first year of his reign, appointed Governor of the Castle of Northampton, and constituted Marshal of England, an appointment which led to a serious quarrel with the Earl Marshal. Nicholas de Segrave died in 1322. The arms of Segrave are the subject of the following remarks by Sir Harris Nicolas: "The arms of Nicholas de Segrave are not described in the poem in a sufficiently explicit manner, and Glover's construction of that account of them seems slightly erroneous; for, in the Cottonian MS. they are thus blazoned, 'De fable, à un lion rampant de argent, *coronné de or*, à un label de goules.' The fact mentioned in the poem, of his father having relinquished the garbs and adopted the lion, is particularly curious, for it establishes a point which hitherto only rested on conjecture; and still more, because it shows the great accuracy of the poet's statements. In some remarks on the seals attached to the Barons' Letter to the Pope, in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xxi. the following passage occurs on the seal of John de Segrave: 'The arms on the seal of John de Segrave are a lion rampant, crowned; and on each side of the shield is a garb. This circumstance requires attention, because Burton, in his 'History of Leicesterhire,' states that the ancient arms of Segrave were, fable, three garbs argent, banded gules; but that they afterwards assumed, fable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or. It is manifest from the seal of

this baron that Burton's statement was not entirely without foundation, though, unless by the words '*ancient arms*,' he meant anterior to the reign of Edward the First, it is certain that the arms of that family were what they afterwards bore, but that the garb was introduced on their seals, possibly as an ornament or device. From this and similar devices it is very likely that the subsequent usage of cognizances owed its source.' The notice in the Roll of Caerlaverock of the garbs and the lion is then alluded to; and it may now be added, that the placing charges on the exterior of the shield on seals approached much nearer to the subsequent system of quartering arms, and seems often to have been adopted from a similar principle, namely, of perpetuating a descent from the family of a maternal ancestor."

John de Segrave was a statesman of very great eminence. At the death of his father, in the 23rd of Edward I, he was thirty-nine years of age. He was engaged in all Edward's wars, and acted a very prominent part in most of them. That king made him his Lieutenant of Scotland. On the accession of Edward II. he was appointed Governor of Nottingham Castle, and Justice of the Forests beyond the Trent. These offices he resigned in the year following, and was afterwards appointed Warden of Scotland. He was taken prisoner by the Scots in the battle of Bannockburn. He died in Gascony in 1325. *Arms*, fable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.

O eus chevauchent chesun jour
 Li marescal, li herbigour,
 Ki livrent places à logier
 A ceus ke devient herberger.
 Par tant ai dit de l'avant garde,
 Ki sont dedenz e ki la garde.

JOHANS li bons Quens de Warenne
 De l'autre chel avoit la renne
 A justicer e gouverner,
 Cum cil ky bien f'avoit mener
 Gent segnourie e honnourée.
 De or e de asür eschequeré
 Fu sa baniere noblement.

OT en son assemlent
 Henri de Perci, son nevou,
 De ky sembloit ke eust fait vou
 De aler les Escos derompant ;
 Jaune o un bleu lyon rampant
 Fu sa baner bien vuable.

ROBERT le fiz Paien sievable
 Ot sa baner flanc à flanc,
 Rouge à passans lyons de blanc,
 Trois de un bastoun bleu surgettez.

AUTIERS de Moncy ajoustez
 Estoit en cele compaigneye ;
 Kar tuit furent de une maïfnie.

With them ride every day
 The marshals and the harbingers,
 Who assign lodgings
 To those who were entitled to them.
 Thus far I have spoken of those
 Who are in and form the vanguard.

JOHN the good Earl of Warenne¹
 Of the other squadron held the reins
 To regulate and govern,
 As he who well knew how to lead
 Noble and honourable men.
 His banner with gold and azure
 Was nobly chequered.

AND he had in his company
 Henri de Percy,² his nephew,
 Who seemed to have made a vow
 To rout the Scots ;
 A blue lion rampant on yellow
 Was his banner very conspicuous.

ROBERT Fitz-Payne,³ following,
 Had his banner, side by side,
 Red, with three white lions passant,
 Surcharged with a blue baton.

ADDED to these Walter de Moncy⁴
 Was in that company ;
 For they were all of one household.

¹ John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, was the son of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, by Maude, the widow of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and succeeded to his father's estates and dignities in 1240, when he is said to have been only five years of age. He served in the royal army at the battle of Lewes, but deserted and joined the baronial party, and afterwards changed sides again, so that he fought in the king's army at the battle of Evesham. He was in command in Scotland in 1296, and gained the battle of Dunbar against the Scots ; after which he was appointed Regent of Scotland, and General of all the English forces north of the Trent. In 1297 he sustained a severe defeat in the battle of Stirling. He died in Scotland in 1304. *Arms*, checky or and azure.

² Henry de Percy was the third son of Henry Lord Percy, but succeeded to the barony in consequence of the death of his brothers under age, he himself being then (in 1272) very young. After a very distinguished military career in Scotland, he stood in favour with the new king, Edward II, in the third year of whose reign he purchased Alnwick, which thus came into the Percy family. Lord Percy was after-

wards the determined opponent of the favourite Gaveston, and joined with the party of the Earl of Lancaster, but subsequently made his peace and obtained the king's pardon. He died in 1315, and was buried in Fountains Abbey. *Arms*, or, a lion rampant azure.

³ Robert Fitz-Payne was a Dorsetshire baron, who succeeded to his family title and estates in 1281, when he was seventeen years of age. In the 33rd Edward I. he was appointed Governor of Corfe Castle, and in the year following he was made a Knight of the Bath with Prince Edward. He appears to have enjoyed that prince's favour, for immediately after his accession to the throne he was appointed Governor of Winchester Castle, and was made Steward of the King's Household. He died in 1315. *Arms*, gules, three lions passant argent, a bend azure.

⁴ Of Walter de Mounsey little more appears to be known than that he was a Yorkshire baron, lord of Thornton, in that county, and that he served frequently in the wars in Scotland. He died in the 2nd Edward II, when he held the post of Keeper of the Castle of Framlingham. *Arms*, checky argent and gules.

Cil ot baner efchequerée,
De blanc e rouge coulouré.

E Walence Aymars li vaillans
Bele baniere i fu baillans,
De argent e de asur burelée,
O la bordure poralée
Tout entour de rouges merlos.

EN vaillant home e de grant los
O lui, Nichole de Karru,
Dont meinte foiz orent paru
Li fait en couvert e en lande
Sur la felloune gent d'Irlande;
Baniere ot jaune bien passable,
O treis lyouns passans de sable.

ROGERS de la Ware avec eus,
Uns chevalers sagis e preus,
Ki les armes ot vermellestis
O blonc lyoun e croiffelletes.

He had his banner chequered
Of silver and red.

AYMER de Valence¹ the valiant
Bore a handsome banner there
Of silver and azure barry,
Surrounded by a border
Of red martlets.

VALIAUNT man of great praise
Was with him, Nicholas de Carew,²
Whose deeds had often been displayed
Both in cover and on the plain
Against the rebellious people of Ireland;
He had a handsome yellow banner,
With three lions passant fable.

WITH them was Roger de la Ware,³
A wise and valiant knight,
Whose arms were vermilion,
With a white lion and crofflets.

¹ Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was the third son of William de Valence, created Earl of Pembroke by his uterine brother, King Henry III, and was born about the year 1280. His two elder brothers having died without issue, he succeeded his father in his honours on the 13th of June, 1296. From that time he acted a very prominent part in the events of his time. He was frequently employed as ambassador or commissioner to treat with foreign powers. In the 34th of Edward I. he had the chief command of the English army employed against Robert Bruce. He accompanied Edward in his last expedition to Scotland, and was one of those who attended at that monarch's death, and received his dying injunctions to afford his son their counsel and support, and not to permit Piers de Gaveston to return into England. He officiated as Earl of Pembroke at the coronation of Edward II, and was sent the same year with Otho de Grandison on an embassy to the Pope. In the 3rd of Edward II. he united with the Earl of Lancaster against Gaveston, and he was one of those who compassed the death of that favourite. He was again sent on a mission to Rome in the 6th of Edward II. Next year he was appointed Custos and Lieutenant of Scotland until the arrival of the king, and he was present at the battle of Bannockburn, in which some accused him of acting either a cowardly or a treacherous part. In the 9th Edward II. he was a commissioner for holding a parliament in the king's absence. Afterwards, in another mission to the Pope, he was taken prisoner on his way home, and delivered to the emperor, who kept him some time in confinement. In the 11th Edward II. he was again engaged in the Scottish wars;

and, in the 13th of the same king, he was constituted Guardian of the Realm during the king's purposed visit to France, being at the same time also Custos of Scotland. In the 15th Edward II. he sat in judgment on the Earl of Lancaster at Pontefract, by which he seems to have gained still firmer hold on the king's favour. In 1323, the Earl of Pembroke accompanied Queen Isabella to France, where he died the same year; some say, slain in a tournament, though others have intimated that he was murdered. According to another account, he seems to have died of apoplexy. But the true circumstances of the death of this baron remain uncertain. *Arms* of Valence, barry, argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.

² Nicholas de Carew was a baron who had particularly distinguished himself in the wars in Ireland. The family is supposed to have sprung from Otho de Windsor, the common ancestors of the illustrious families of Windsor and Fitzgerald. The name of Nicholas de Carew appears attached to the letter of the barons to the Pope, in the 29th of Edward I, where he is described as Lord of Mulesford. It appears to be unknown when he was born or when he died. *Arms*, or, three lions passant in pale fable.

³ Roger la Warre was in the expedition made into Wales in the 10th of Edward I, and three years afterwards he obtained the king's license for a weekly market in his Manor of Warrewike in Gloucestershire. In the letter of the barons to the Pope he is described as Lord of Infeld. In the 26th of Edward I. he was Governor of the Castle of Burgh in Gascony. He died in 1320. *Arms*, gules, semée of crofs crofflets, a lion rampant argent.

E Warewik le Conte Guy,
Coment ke en ma rime le guy,
Ne avoit vesyn de luy mellour ;
Baner ot de rouge colour,
O fesse de or e croissillie.

YAUNE o crois noire engreelie
Là portoit Johans de Mooun.

ELE de Tatefshale a oun
Por sa valour o eus tirée,
De or e de rouge eschequeré,
Au chef de ermine outréement.

RAUF le filz Guillieme autrement
Ke cil de Valence portoit ;
Car en lieu des merlos mettoit .
Trois chapeaus de rosis vermeilles,
Ki bien avienent à mervellez.

GUILLEMES de Ros assemblans
I fu rouge o trois bouz blans.

F Warwick the Earl Guy,¹
However I may bring him in my rhyme,
There was not a better neighbour than he ;
He bore a red banner
With a fess of gold and crusilly.

YELLOW with a black cross engrailed
John de Mohun² bore there.

THAT of Tatefshal³ for his valour
They have taken with them,
It was of gold and red chequered,
With a chief ermine.

RALPH Fitz-William⁴ differently
Bore from that of Valence ;
For instead of martlets he placed
Three chaplets of red roses,
Which become him marvellously.

WILLIAM de Ros⁵ along with them
Was red with three white bougets.

¹ Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, succeeded his father, William, Earl of Warwick, in May or June, 1296, at which time he was twenty-six years of age. He distinguished himself at the battle of Falkirk, and was actively employed in the Scottish wars. It was this Earl of Warwick to whom, on account of his swarthy complexion, the favourite Gaveston gave the nickname of "the black dog of Arden." He appears never to have been in favour with Edward II. He died at Warwick Castle, on the 12th of August, 1316, aged about forty-four years, and was suspected to have been poisoned. *Arms*, gules, crusilly, and a fess or ; or, as they are now blazoned, gules, a fess between six cross crosslets or.

² John de Mohun succeeded his father, of the same name, who died in France on the 11th of June, 1279. He was born about the year 1269. In the 27th of Edward I. he exchanged his lands in Ireland with the king for the Manor of Long Compton in Warwickshire. He is described in the letter to the Pope as "Lord of Dunferre." He died in 1330, at the age of sixty-one. *Arms*, or, a cross engrailed sable.

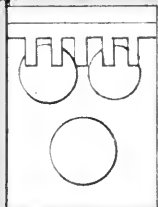
³ Robert de Tatefshal was born in 1274, and succeeded his father of the same name in his dignity and possessions in 1297. He was in the expedition into Gascony in the 25th of Edward I, and was about twenty-seven years of age at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock. *Arms*, chequy or and gules, a chief ermine.

⁴ Ralph Fitz-William was the son of William Fitz-Ralph,

Lord of Grimsthorpe, in Yorkshire, and was, in the 24th of Edward I, constituted Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and Warden of the Marches. He was also joined in a commission with the Bishop of Durham and others to fortify the castles in Scotland. He was constantly employed in the Scottish wars during this and the following reigns ; and, in the 7th of Edward II, he was made Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and joined with Lord Mowbray and others in the Wardenship of the Marches. He was appointed in the following year Governor of Carlisle. This family at a later period assumed the name of Greystock, and inherited the lands of that family. Ralph Fitz-William died about the feast of All Saints, 1316, at an advanced age. *Arms*, barry argent and azure, three chaplets gules.

⁵ William de Ros was born about the year 1261, and succeeded his father, Robert de Ros, in the 19th of Edward I, at which time he was one of the claimants to the crown of Scotland ; but his claim was based on no very solid foundations, and gained very little attention. He was actively employed in all Edward's Scottish war, and served the English crown with remarkable fidelity. In the 1st of Edward II. he was appointed one of the king's Lieutenants in Scotland, which office was soon afterwards conferred upon John de Segrave ; but William de Ros was appointed, in the 7th Edward II, one of the wardens of the West Marches of Scotland. He died, in 1316, at the age of little more than fifty-five, and was buried in the priory of Kirkham. *Arms*, gules, three water bougets argent.

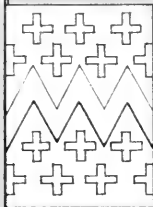
♣ Hu de Courteney.



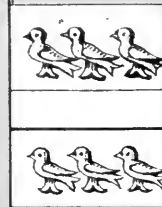
♣ A de St. Amand.



♣ J de Engaigne.



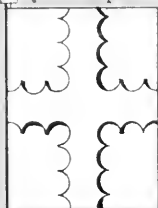
♣ G. de Beauchamp



♣ J. Botetorte.



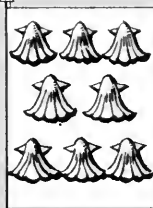
♣ G de Eache.



♣ A de Welles.



♣ R de Seales



♣ G de Gouches.



♣ Pat Al de Dunbar



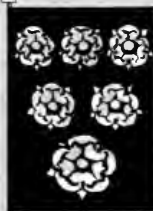
♣ Pat de Dunbar.



♣ R. de Sivoard.



♣ S de Krael



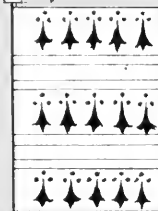
♣ Brian Fitz Alan



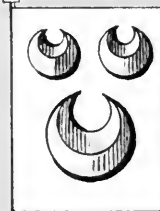
♣ R. de Mortaign.



♣ W de Huntercombe.



♣ W de Ridre.



♣ K de Furnival



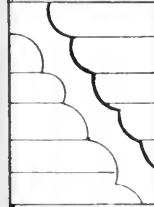
♣ J de la Mare.



♣ J. le Strange



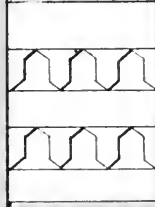
♣ J de Grev.



♣ W de Cantiloupe.



♣ Hu de Mortimer.



♣ S de Montague



ELA baniere Hue Pointz
 Estoit barrée de viij poinz,
 De or e de goules ovelment.

HOHANS de Beuchamp propirment
 Portoit la baniere de vair,
 Au douz tens e au souef air.

RESTES à bascier les ventailles,
 Enfi se aroutent les batailles,
 Dont jà de deus oi avez;
 E de la terce oïr devez.

EDEWARS, sires de Irois,
 De Escos e de Engleter rois,
 Princes de Galois, ducs de Aquitaine,
 La terce eschel un poi loingtaine
 Conduit, e guye arréement
 Si bel e si ferréement,
 Ke nuls de autre ne se depart.
 En sa banier trois lupart,
 De or fin estoient mis en rouge,
 Courant, feloun, fier, e harouge;
 Par tel signifiance mis,
 Ke anfi est vers ses enemis
 Li Rois fiers, felons, e haustans;
 Car sa morsure ne est tastans
 Nul, ki ne en soit envenimez.
 Non porquant tost est ralumez
 De douce debonaireté,
 Kant il requerent se amisté,
 E à sa pais vuellent venir.
 Tel prince doit bien avenir
 De granz genz estre chievetaine.

SON nevou Johan de Bretagne,
 Por ce ke plus est de li près,
 Doi je plus tost nomer après.

AND the banner of Hugh Pointz¹
 Was barry of nine pieces,
 Of or and gules equally.

JOHAN de Beauchamp² properly
 Carried a banner of vair,
 In warm weather and pleasant air.

READY to lower their ventailles,
 Thus the divisions went on their march;
 Of two of them you have already heard;
 And of the third you are now to hear.

EDWARD, lord of the Irish,
 King of Scotland and England,
 Prince of Wales, and duke of Aquitaine,
 The third squadron rather distant
 Conducts, and directs the array
 So fair and so closely
 That no one separates from the other.
 On his banner were three leopards
 Of fine gold, set on red,
 Courant, fierce, haughty, and cruel;
 Thus placed to signify that,
 Like them, towards his enemies
 The King is dreadful, fierce, and proud;
 For none experience his bite
 Who are not envenomed by it.
 Nevertheless he is soon reanimated
 With gentle kindness,
 If they seek his friendship,
 And are willing to come to his peace.
 Such a prince is well deserving
 To be the chieftain of a great nation.

HIS nephew John of Britany,³
 Because he is nearer related to him,
 I must mention first after him.

¹ Hugh Pointz was the son and heir of Nicholas Pointz, of the county of Somerset, and succeeded his father in his lands in the 1st of Edward I, 1273, at which time he was of full age. He served that prince in all his wars in Wales, Gascony, and Scotland, and must have been at least forty-eight years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1333, leaving an only son, Nicholas Pointz. *Arms*, barry or and gules.

² John de Beauchamp was born in 1273, and succeeded

his father in the 12th Edward I, when he was ten years old. In the 29th of Edward I. he obtained a grant from the king of a weekly market and yearly fair in his manor of Hache, in Somersetshire. He was thus, at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock, a young man, little more than twenty-seven years of age. He died in 1336, having served in the field under three kings. *Arms*, vair.

³ John of Dreux, afterwards Earl of Richmond, was the youngest son of John, Duke of Britany, by Beatrice Plan-

Si le avoit-il ben deservi,
 Cum cil ki son oncle ot servi
 De se enfance peniblement,
 E deguerpi outréement
 Son pere e son autre lignage,
 Por demourer de son maïsnage,
 Kant li Rois ot boïsoin de gens.
 E il, ki estoit beaus e gens,
 Baniere avoit cointe e parée,
 De or e de asur eschequeré,
 A rouge ourle o jaunes lupars,
 De ermine estoit la quart pars.

JOHANS de Bar iluec estoit,
 Ke en la baner Inde portoit
 Deuz bars de or, e fu croissilie,
 O la rouge ourle engreelie.

WILLEMES de Grantson palée
 De argent et de asur, furalée
 De bende rouge, o trois egleaus,
 Portoit de or fin bien fais e beaus.

ELIEEN doi mettre en mon serventois
 Ke Elys de Aubigni li courtois

And this preference he has well deserved,
 For having served his uncle
 Laboriously from his infancy,
 And abandoned entirely
 His father and other relations,
 To dwell in his household,
 When the King had occasion for men
 And he, who was handsome and gentle,
 Had a beautiful and ornamented banner
 Chequered with gold and azure,
 With a red border and yellow leopards,
 And a quarter of ermine.

JOHAN de Bar¹ was there,
 Who on a blue banner bore
 Cruisilly two barbels of gold,
 With a red border engrailed.

WILLIAM de Grandison² bore paly
 Silver and azure, furcharged
 With a red bend, and thereon three eaglets
 Of fine gold, well made and beautiful.

ELL ought I to state in my poem
 That the courteous Elias d'Aubigni³

tagenet, second daughter of King Henry III, and was born in 1266. He was placed under the protection of his uncle, King Edward I, whom he served with great zeal and fidelity. He was general of the English army sent into Gascony in 1293. In the 23rd of Edward I. he was constituted Lieutenant of Scotland. He was created Earl of Richmond on the 15th of October, 1306. He was in favour with Edward II, who appointed him his Lieutenant of Scotland on his accession; was engaged in his Scottish wars, and was taken prisoner by the Scots in the 13th year of his reign. In the 18th of Edward II, after his release from captivity, he was sent as one of the ambassadors to the King of France, on the subject of the Duchy of Aquitaine. In the 1st of Edward III. John of Dreux obtained a licence to grant the Earldom of Richmond to his brother Arthur, Duke of Britany; in the 5th of Edward III. he received a similar permission to grant to Mary de Saint Paul, Countess of Pembroke, some castles and manors belonging to that earldom; and, in the 7th of Edward III, leave was given him to reside beyond the sea. He must have died very soon after this permission, for his death is said to have taken place on the 17th of January, 1334. *Arms*, checky or and azure, a border gules, charged with lions passant gardant of the first, a quarter ermine. "This coat presents an example of the arrangement of different arms upon the same shield before the system of quartering was adopted, which is too curious to be allowed to pass unobserved. The arms of Dreux were checky or and azure; on the marriage of that

house with the heiress of Britany, they placed the coat of that family, ermine, on a quarter; and, as a distinction, the ensigns of the subject of this note were surrounded by a border of England, his mother's arms."—*Nicolas*.

¹ John de Barr, of whom nothing is known, is conjectured from his arms to have been one of the ten children of Thibaut, second Count of Bar, who died about 1296, by Jeanne de Toci. Thibaut's eldest son, Henri, Count of Bar, had a few years before married Eleanor, daughter of King Edward I. *Arms*, azure, semée of crois crosslets, two barbels endorsed or, within a bordure engrailed gules.

² William de Grandison was the younger brother of Otho de Grandison, and on the 11th of October, 1282, received from Edmond, Earl of Lancaster, a grant of the Manors of Radley and Menstreworth, in Gloucestershire, in return for services rendered to that prince. In the 20th of Edward I. he obtained licence to castellate his house at Asperton, in Herefordshire, and two years afterwards he was employed in the expedition to Gascony. He served frequently in the Scottish wars. He died in 1355. *Arms*, paly argent and azure, on a bend gules three eagles displayed or.

³ Elias d'Aubigny succeeded his brother Philip in the barony in the 22nd of Edward I, 1294, when he was thirty years of age. He was not of English birth, for, in reward for the services rendered by himself and his ancestors, he was naturalized in the 23rd of Edward I. He died in 1305. *Arms*, gules, a fess engrailed argent.

Baniere ot rouge, où entaillie
Ot fesse blanche engreellie.

MES Eumenions de la Brette
La baner ot tout rougette.

PRES ceus ci truis en mon conte
Hue de Ver, le filz au Conte
De Oxinfort, e frere son hoir.
O le ourle endentée de noir
Avoit baniere e longe e lée,
De ore e de rouge esquarterlée;
De bon cendal, non pas de toyle,
E devant une blanche estoyle.

MOHANS de Riviers le appareil
Ot masclé de or e de vermeil;
E par tant comparé le a on
Au bon Morice de Croon.

ROBERT le seignour de Cliffort,
A ki raisons donne confort

Had a red banner, on which was figured
A white fess engrailed.

MUT Eurmenions de la Brette¹
Had a banner entirely red.

AFTER these I find in my story
Hugh de Vere,² son of the Earl
Of Oxford, and brother to his heir.
With the border indented with black
He had a banner both long and broad,
Quartered gold and red,
Of good silk, not of cloth,
And in front a white star.

JOHN de Rivers³ had his caparisons
Masccally of gold and vermilion;
And therefore similar to those
Of the good Maurice de Creon.⁴

ROBERT the lord of Clifford,⁵
To whom reason gives consolation

¹ Eurmenions de la Brette, though evidently not a native of England, was held in great consideration in the courts of Edward I. and Edward II, and was frequently employed in diplomatic affairs. He was, in fact, descended from a noble family in Gascony. He was one of the commissioners appointed in 1307 to treat for a peace between England and France. His arms were merely gules.

² Hugh de Vere was a younger son of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and is first mentioned as being in the wars of France in the 21st of Edward I, when he was appointed Governor of St. Cyverine. After this time we find him frequently employed in diplomatic affairs of importance. In his signature to the letter from the barons to the Pope, he is styled Lord of Swainschaump. He attended the coronation of Edward II, and is presumed to have died about the 12th year of that king's reign. *Arms*, quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent; the whole within a bordure indented sable. (The border was assumed as a difference from the arms of his brother, the Earl of Oxford.)


³ John de Rivers is stated to have succeeded to the lands of his father, John de Rivers, in the 22nd of Edward I, and he is called in the letter of the English barons to the Pope, "Lord of Angre," but very little is known of him. He died in 1311, and was succeeded by a son of the same name. *Arms*, according to the poem, masccally or and gules; but a contemporary manuscript, MS. Cotton, Caligula A. xviii. the authority of which is adopted by Glover, says that they were "de goules, à vi. mascles de or."

⁴ Maurice de Creon was no doubt a member of the illustrious house of Creon, or Craon, in Anjou, which was nearly related in blood to King Edward I; but nothing is


known of him individually. His arms are stated in the poem to have been the same as those of John de Rivers, that is, masccally or and gules; or they were, more probably, gules, seven mascles or.

⁵ Robert de Clifford was a baron greatly distinguished by his services during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. He was the eldest son of Roger de Clifford, who was accidentally killed between Snowdon and Anglesey in 1280. Born in 1274, he succeeded his grandfather in his baronial honours in 1286, when he was but twelve years of age. He must have displayed early talents, for he is stated to have been present at the battle of Dunbar, in 1296, when he was only twenty-two, and to have been placed in the year following in command of a hundred men-at-arms and twenty thousand foot, sent from Carlisle on a plundering expedition into Scotland. The same year he was appointed justice of all the king's forests beyond the Trent; and the next year he was appointed Governor of Nottingham Castle. As it appears from the poem, he distinguished himself much at the siege of Caerlaverock, and was made governor of the castle when it surrendered. He attended Edward's death-bed, in 1307, and was one of those who received the king's injunctions to prevent the return of Gaveston. In the 1st of Edward II. Robert de Clifford was constituted Earl Marshal of England, and in the year following he was made Warden of the Marches of Scotland, and soon afterwards Governor of that kingdom. He was a firm adherent to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. He was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, on the 25th of June, 1314, being then only forty years of age. *Arms*, chequy or and azure, a fess gules.

De ses enemis emcombrer,
 Toutes le foiz ki remembrer
 Ki puet de son noble lignage.
 Escoce pregn à teismoignage,
 Ke ben e noblement commence,
 Cum cil ki est de la semence
 Le Conte Marefchal le noble,
 Ki par dela Costentinoble
 A l'unicorn se combati,
 E desouz li mort le abati.
 De li de par mere est venus.
 A ki fu ben pareil tenus,
 Li bons Rogers, pere son pere ;
 Mès ne ot value ki ne apere
 Refuscitée el filz del filz ;
 Parcoi ben sai ke onques ne en fiz
 Loenge dont il ne soit dignes.
 Car en li est ausi bon signes
 De estre preudom ke en nul ke en voie.
 Le Roi son bon seignour connoie
 Sa baniere mout honourée,
 De or e de asur eschequeré,
 O une fesse vermetlette.
 Si je estoie une pucellette,
 Je li donroie quer e cors,
 Tant est de li bons li recors.

 U bon Hue le Despensier,
 Ki vassaument sur le courfier
 Savoît desrompre une mellée,
 Fu la baniere esquartelée
 De une noir bastoun sur blanc getté,
 E de vermeil jaune fretté.

To overcome his enemies,
 Every time he calls to memory
 The fame of his noble lineage.
 He calls Scotland to bear witness,
 That he begins well and nobly,
 As one who is of the race
 Of the noble Earl Marshal,
 Who beyond Constantinople
 Fought with the unicorn,
 And struck him dead beneath him.
 From him he is descended through his mother.
 The good Roger, his father's father,
 Was considered equal to him ;
 But he had no merit which does not appear
 To be revived in his grandson ;
 Wherefore I well know that I have given him no
 Praise of which he is not worthy.
 For he exhibits as good proofs
 Of wisdom and prudence as any I see
 The king his good lord knows
 His much honoured banner
 Chequered with gold and azure,
 With a vermilion fess.
 If I were a young maiden,
 I would give him my heart and person,
 So good is his fame.

 F the good Hugh le Despensier,¹
 Who gallantly on his courser
 Knows how to break through the combat,
 The banner was quarterly
 With a black baton on the white,
 And of red fretty yellow.

¹ Hugh le Despencer was the eldest son of the celebrated Justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III, and succeeded his father in 1265, when he was about twenty-nine years of age. He was made Governor of Odiham Castle, in Hampshire, in the 22nd of Edward I, and was then summoned to attend the king into Gascony. Two years afterwards he was engaged in the Scottish wars, and was present at the battle of Dunbar. In the 25th of Edward I. he attended the king into Flanders, and was one of the commissioners sent to treat of peace between England and France. He was appointed one of the ambassadors sent to the Pope in the year 1300 ; and was frequently engaged in Scottish affairs during the remainder of Edward's reign. In the first year of the reign of Edward II. he was appointed Governor of the Castles of Devizes and Marlborough ; and he soon rose rapidly in royal favour in consequence of the attachment formed by the king for his eldest son, the

younger Hugh le Despencer, after the death of Piers de Gaveston. Subsequently, to avoid the perils arising from the hostility of the English barons to the presumptuous favourite, the elder Despencer absented himself temporarily from the kingdom. After the overthrow of the popular party at Boroughbridge, the elder Despencer was, in 1322, created Earl of Winchester, with extensive grants of land, and he was appointed Warden of the King's forests to the south of the Trent. The remainder of his story is known to every one acquainted with the history of England ; Hugh le Despencer the elder, then nearly ninety years of age, was captured by his own garrison in Bristol, in 1326, delivered to Prince Edward, and ignominiously executed by the judgment of that prince. *Arms*, quarterly argent and gules, the second and third quarters fretty or, over all a bend sable. The second and third quarters are now blazoned, charged with a fret, apparently a corruption from the ancient bearing.

EL bon Hue de Courtenay
La baniere oubliée ne ay,
De or fin o trois rouges rondeaus,
E asurins fu li labeaus.

ELE Amauri de Saint Amant,
Ki va provesté reclamant,
De or e de noir fretté au chief,
O trois gasteaus de or derechief.

EOHANS de Engaigne le ot jolie,
Rouge dancé de or croiffillie.

EUIS i ot Watiers de Beauchamp
Sis merlos de or el rouge champ,
O une fesse en lieu de dance.
Chivallier, selon ma evidance,
Uns des mellours fust entre touz,
Se il ne fust trop fiers e estouz.
Mès vous ne ourez parler jamès
De seneschal ki ne aît une mès.

EIL ke à tout bien faire a cuer lie
Au fautour noir engreellie,

EF the good Hugh de Courtenay¹
I have not forgotten the banner,
Of fine gold with three red roundlets,
And the label was azur.

END that of Aumary de Saint Amand,²
Who advances, displaying his prowess,
Was of gold and black fretty on a chief,
Three roundlets, also of gold.

EOHN de Engaigne³ had a handsome one
Of red, crusilly, with a dancette of gold.

EXT, Walter de Beauchamp⁴ bore there,
Six martlets of gold in a red field,
With a fess instead of a dancette.
A Knight, according to my opinion,
One of the best among them all,
If he had not been too rash and daring;
But you will never hear any one speak
Of the Seneschal but there is a *but*.

E who has a heart joyful to do all that is
good,

¹ Hugh de Courtenay, descended from a family the history of which is so well told by Gibbon, was born in 1275, and succeeded his father Hugh in the barony of Oakhampton in the February of 1291. During the latter part of the reign of Edward I. he was summoned five times to serve in the wars of Scotland, and once in Wales. He would be about twenty-five years of age at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock. He obtained a more prominent position in public affairs after the accession of Edward II; served in the expedition into Scotland in the eighth year of this king's reign, and four years later, on the dispute between the king and the barons, he was appointed one of the council to be about the king's person. In 1335 he was created Earl of Devon. He died in 1340. The ancient arms of the English house of Courtenay were, or, three torteaux, a label azure; but the label has been since discontinued.


² Almaric de St. Amand succeeded his brother Guy in his lands about the fifteenth of Edward I. He was about twenty-five years of age at the siege of Caerlaverock, and had already been several times employed in the wars of Gascony and Scotland. In the letter from the barons to the Pope, in the following year, his signature is appended as "Lord of Widehaye." In the 33rd of Edward I. he was commanded to give in his accounts as Governor of Bordeaux, and these appear to have brought him into


trouble, as we find him immediately afterwards a prisoner in the Tower of London. He had, however, recovered court favour on the accession of Edward II; for, in January, 1308, in the first year of the reign of Edward II, he was one of those appointed to receive the young king and his queen at Dover on their arrival from France. Almaric de St. Amand died in 1322. *Arms*, or, fretty fable; on a chief of the second three bezants.


³ John d'Engaine was a baron of whom little is known. He was thirty years of age in 1296, when he succeeded his father. He was employed in the wars of Scotland, and was a party to the letter from the barons to the Pope, in which he is styled "Lord of Colum." He died in 1322. *Arms*, gules, crusilly and a fess or.


⁴ Walter de Beauchamp was a man of considerable distinction in the reign of Edward I. He was a younger son of William de Beauchamp of Elmley, by Isabel, sister and heiress of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick. In the 56th of Henry III. he purchased a moiety of the Manor of Alcester in Warwickshire. He was made steward (seneschal) of the king's household in the 24th of Edward I, and attended that monarch into Flanders and to Scotland, in which latter country he was present at the battle of Falkirk. He signed the letter from the barons to the Pope as "Lord of Alcester." He died in February, 1303. *Arms*, gules, a fess between six martlets or.


Jaune baniere ot e penon,
Johans Boutetourte ot a noun.

 **B**ANIERE bel apparellie,
Jaune o crois rouge engreellie,
La Eustace de Hache estoit.


 **D**AM de Welle la portoit
Jaune, o un noir lyoun rampant,
Dont la coue en double se espart.


 **R**OBERT de Scales, bel et gent,
Le ot rouge o cokilles de argent.


 **E**MLAM Thouchez, chevaliers de bon los,
Le ot vermeille à jaunes merlos.


 **E**LE au Conte de Laonois
Rouge o un blanc lyoun conois,


Bore a yellow banner and pennon
With a black saltire engrailed,
Was called John Botetourte.¹

 **B**ANNER well ornamented,
Yellow with a red cross engrailed,
Was that of Eustace de Hache.²

 **D**AM de Welles³ bore
Gold, a black lion rampant,
Whose tail spread itself into two.

 **T**HE handsome and gentle Robert de
Scales⁴
Bore red with shells of silver.

 **E**MLAM Touches,⁵ a knight of good fame,
Bore red, with yellow martlets.

 **T**HAT of the Count of Laonois⁶
I know as red with a white lion,

¹ John de Botetourt was made Governor of the Castle of St. Briavel in Gloucestershire, and Warden of the Forest of Dean, in the 19th of Edward I, when we first become acquainted with his name. Two years afterwards he was summoned to serve in Gascony, at which time he was Admiral of the King's fleet. He served in most of the Scottish wars. In his signature to the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Mendlesham." In the 33rd of Edward I. he was still Warden of the Forest of Dean. From this time forward his name occurs frequently in the record of public events, and he was a man of consequence during the reign of Edward II. In the 5th year of this reign he was Governor of Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, and three years afterwards he is again spoken of as Admiral of the King's fleet. He died in September, 1324. *Arms*, or, a saltire engrailed sable.

² Eustace de Hacche is said to have commenced his career as a menial servant to King Edward I, in the 7th year of whose reign he is found in that capacity. At that time, however, he had become possessed of property to a considerable amount, as he obtained a charter of free warren for all his demesne lands at Hacche in Wiltshire, and at Morton-Merhull and Cestreton in Warwickshire. He had, by merits of some kind, emerged from his comparatively humble station long before the 22nd of Edward I, for in that year he was made Governor of Portsmouth, and the same year he accompanied the Earl of Lancaster in the expedition into Gascony. He served in the earlier Scottish wars, and was present at the battle of Falkirk. In the 27th Edward I. he was summoned to Parliament as a baron of the realm; and he is styled in the letter to the Pope, "Eustace, Lord of Hacche." He died in 1306. *Arms*, or, a cross engrailed gules.

³ Adam de Welles was the son of William de Welles, and was in the retinue of William de Vesci, in the king's service in Gascony in the 22nd of Edward I. In the 27th of Edward I, he was made Constable of the castle and Warden of the forest of Rockingham; and he is styled "Adam Lord Welle" in the letter to the Pope. He served in most of Edward's Scottish wars. He died in 1311. *Arms*, or, a lion rampant, double queued, sable.

⁴ Robert de Scales was the eldest son of a person of the same name whom he succeeded in his estates about the 50th of Henry III. He appears to have been an active soldier in all the wars of Edward I. In the Pope's letter he attaches his signature as "Lord of Neufales." He died in 1305. *Arms*, gules, six escallops argent.

⁵ The name of Emlam Touches is unknown, except by the document we are printing, in which, as we see in the text, his arms are given as, gules, martlets or.

⁶ The nobleman here spoken of as Earl of Lennox was Patrick, eighth Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in that dignity in 1289, when he was forty-seven years of age. He was himself one of the principal claimants to the Crown of Scotland, but before the close of the year 1291 he swore fealty to the English Monarch, and adhered to his pledge with the utmost zeal and fidelity, although his wife remained firm to the cause of her country, uninfluenced apparently by the conduct and example of her husband, and held his Castle of Dunbar against the English invaders. The Earl of Dunbar supported the English party in Scotland actively, and we here find him serving in Edward's army at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1309. *Arms*, gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure of the second, charged with roses of the first.

E blanche en estoit le ourleure,
A roses de l'enchampeure.

PATRIK de Dunbar, fiz le Conte,
Ne la portoit par nul aconté
Fors de une label de inde diverse.

RICHART Suwart, ke o eus converfe,
Noire baniere ot aprestée,
O crois blanche o bouz flouretée.

SYMON Frefel, de cele gent,
Le ot noire à rosettes de argent.

LE beau Brian le filz Aleyn,
De courtoisie e de honnour pleyn,
I vi o baniere barrée,
De or e de goules bien parée ;

And the border was white,
With roses of the field.

PATRICK of Dunbar,¹ son of the Count,
Bore it in no way different
From his father, excepting a blue label.

RICHARD Suwart,² who was in company
with them,
Had a black banner painted
With a white cross, flowered at the ends.

SIMON de Frefel,³ of that company,
Bore black with roses of silver.

THE handsome Brian Fitz Alan,⁴
Full of courtesy and honour,
I saw there with his well adorned banner,
Barry of gold and red ;

¹ Patrick de Dunbar was the son of the nobleman last mentioned, and could not have been much more than fifteen years of age when he accompanied him at the siege of Caerlaverock. He supported the English interests in Scotland, until after the battle of Bannockburn, when he made his peace with King Robert Bruce, and became a distinguished patriot. He contributed powerfully to the capture of Berwick from the English, and was subsequently made governor of Berwick Castle, in which he was besieged by Edward III. in 1333. He had succeeded his father as Earl of Dunbar in 1309. After the battle of Halidon-hill and the surrender of Berwick to the English, the Earl of Dunbar joined the banner of the English conqueror, but he again renounced his allegiance to the king of England in 1334. At the battle of Durham in 1346, this nobleman, with the Steward of Scotland, commanded the left wing of the Scottish army. He died in 1368, at the advanced age of eighty years. The Arms he bore at Caerlaverock were differenced from those of his father only by a label azure.

² Richard Siward appears to have been a native of Scotland, who wavered in his fidelity between his own country and the English Crown. In 1292 he was in the interests of King Edward, who made him governor of the Castles of Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright ; and in 1294 he was summoned to attend that Monarch in his expedition into Wales. In the interval between these two events, Siward had married the sister of Simon Frefel. When we hear of him again he was serving against the English, and he was one of the prisoners taken in the Castle of Dunbar, in April, 1296. He obtained his liberty by again identifying himself with the cause of Edward I, whom he now continued to serve with zeal and good-faith, and whose confidence he gained. His services were continued to Edward II, for whom he was governor of Dumfries in 1309. He is supposed to have died in 1310, for after that year

we hear no more of him. *Arms*, fable, a cross fleury argent.

³ Simon Frefel, or more properly Simon Frazer, also a Scot, was a man eminently distinguished in the political transactions of this period. He was the eldest son of Simon Frazer, the ancestor of the baronial houses of Saltoun and Lovat. In the 25th of Edward I. he was King Edward's prisoner, but he obtained his liberty by an engagement to serve that king in his foreign wars, and gave his wife and children as hostages for the due performance of his engagement. He had deserted the English, probably at the same time with Richard Siward, for he is said to have been taken prisoner at Dunbar in 1296, and, like Siward, obtained his release by again swearing fealty to the English Monarch. We see here that he was serving in Edward's army at the siege of Caerlaverock, and we learn from other sources that he was then Warden of the Forest of Selkirk. In 1302, he deserted the English, and in the year following he defeated a detachment of King Edward's army at Roslin ; but Edward's fortunes were soon again in the ascendant, and after the defeat of Robert Bruce in 1306, Frefel, having fallen into the hands of the English, was tried and executed as a traitor. *Arms*, fable, semée of roses argent.

⁴ Brian Fitz Alan succeeded his father of the same name before the 5th of Edward I. In the 14th of Edward I. he obtained permission to castellate his house at Kilwardebby in Yorkshire. In the 20th of Edward I. he was one of that king's vicegerents in Scotland. On the 10th of July, 1296, he was a witness to John Baillol's surrender of the Scottish Crown, and Edward appointed him his Lieutenant of Scotland. He was probably somewhat advanced in years at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock, and he died in 1302. *Arms*, according to our poem, barry or and gules ; or, according to another nearly contemporary record in the Cottonian Library, gules, three bars or.

Dont de chalenge estoit li poinz
Par entre li e Hue Poinz,
Ki portoit tel ne plus ne meins,
Dont merueille avoit meinte e meins.

QUIS i fu Rogiers de Mortaigne,
Ki se peine ke honnour ataigne;
Jaune le ot, o sis bleus lyons,
Dont les coues doubles dioms.

EDE Hontercombe li beaus
De ermine o deus rouges jumeaus.

WILLEMME de Ridre i estoit,
Ke en la baniere inde portoit
Les croissans de or enluminez.

WOEC eus fu acheminez
Li beaus Thomas de Fourneval,
Ki quant seoit sur le cheval
Ne sembloit home ki someille.
Sis merlos e bende vermeille
Portoit en la baniere blanche.

JOHANS de la Mare une manche
Portoit de argent en rouge ouvrée.

JOHANS le E strange le ot livrée
Rouge o deuz blans lyons passans.

Which was the subject of dispute
Between him and Hugh Pointz,
Who bore the same, neither more nor less,
At which many marvelled, man and woman.

THEN there was Roger de Mortaigne,¹
Who strives that he may acquire honour;
He bore yellow with six blue lions,
The tails of which we say were double.

AND the handsome Huntercombe,²
Ermine with two red gemells.

WILLIAM de Ridre³ was there,
Who in a blue banner bore
Crescents painted of gold.

WITH them marched
The handsome Thomas de Furnival,⁴
Who, when seated on horseback,
Did not look like a man asleep.
He bore six martlets and a red bend
In a white banner.

JOHAN de la Mare⁵ bore a maunch
Of silver worked on red.

JOHAN le E strange⁶ had it coloured
Red, with two white lions passant.

¹ Roger de Mortaigne, supposed to be the individual mentioned in our poem, lost his father while young, and succeeded as heir to his grandfather William de Morteigne's lands in the counties of Leicester, Notts, Lincoln, and Derby, in the 12th of Edward I. when he was twenty-one years of age. *Arms*, according to our poem, or, six lions rampant and double queued, azure.

² Walter de Huntercombe succeeded his father in his lands in the 55th Henry III. at which time he was of full age. He is found attending Edward I. in his Welsh wars, and in Gascony, and he served apparently in all the Scottish wars. He was governor of Edinburgh Castle in the 26th of Edward I; lieutenant of Northumberland in the year following; and subsequently Warden of the Marches. He died in 1312. *Arms*, ermine, two bars of gemells gules.

³ William de Ridre appears to be the same individual who is elsewhere called William de Rithre or Rittore. He was in the expedition to Gascony in the 25th of Edward I. He was present in the parliament held at Carlisle in 1307, immediately after which he is supposed to have died. *Arms*, azure, three crescents or.

⁴ Thomas de Furnival succeeded his father, Thomas de Furnival, before 1279, but the date of his birth is not known. He appears to have served in nearly all the wars of Edward I. He died in 1332, when he must have been at least seventy years of age. The name of this baron is remembered with gratitude, because he emancipated his tenants from their vassalage, established a regular municipal court with trial by jury, and instituted a market and fair, in his demesnes, at Sheffield in Yorkshire. *Arms*, argent, a bend between six martlets gules.

⁵ John de la Mare, was a baron of whom very little is known. Dugdale says that he was descended from a family which had possessed lands in Oxfordshire since the time of king Stephen, and he was regularly summoned as a baron to parliament, while his name is traced as serving in most of Edward's wars. He died in the 9th of Edward II. (1315-1316.) *Arms*, gules, a maunch argent.

⁶ John le Strange was twenty-two years of age when he succeeded to the paternal estates in the 4th of Edward I. He was actively engaged in the Welsh wars, and was summoned to attend a council held by the king in Shrewsbury

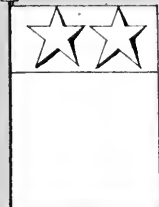




Prince of Wales.



I de S^t. John.



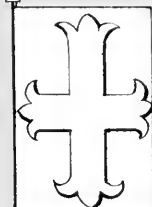
R^e de Gonnyp.



H^e de Cyes.



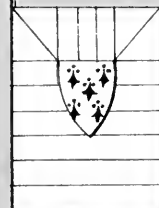
W de Hatimer.



W de Lyeburne.



R de Mortimer.



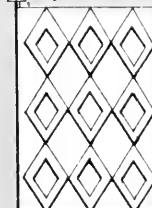
Ch^d E^c of Lancaster.



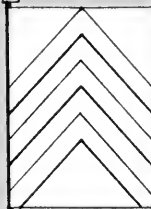
H. de Lancaster



W^m de Ferrers.



De Clare.



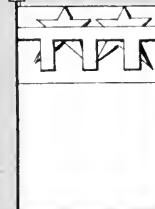
R^e de Monthermer.



R de la Warde.



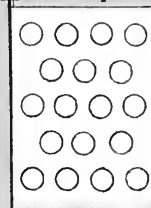
I de S^t. John.



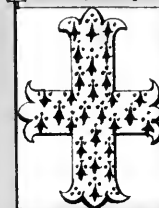
R^e E^c of Arundel.



A de la Zouche.



Anthony Bek.



I de Hastings.



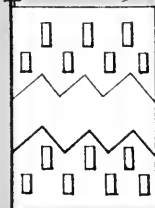
C^d de Hastings.



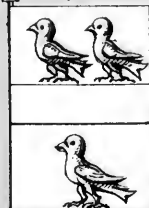
J Paiguel.



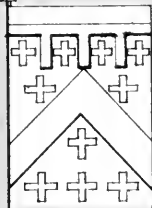
E^c D'Encourt.



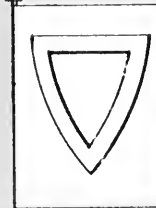
J Fitz Qarmaduk.



M de Berkeley.



A de Balliol.



ENCORE i fui-je conoissans
 Johan de Gray, ki virrée
 I ot sa baniere barrée,
 De argent e de asur entallie,
 O bende rouge engreellie.

GUILLEMES de Cantelo,
 Ke je par ceste raison lo,
 Ke en honnour a touz tens vescu ;
 Fesse vaire ot el rouge escu,
 De trois flours de lis de or espars
 Naissans de testes de lupars.

PUIS Hue de Mortemer,
 Ke bien se savoit fere amer ;
 O deus fesses de vair levoit
 La baniere ke rouge avoit.

MES à Symon de Montagu,
 Ke avoit baniere e escu
 De inde, au grifoun rampant de or fin,
 Prenoit la tiers eschiel fin.

EA quarte eschiele, o son conroi,
 Conduit Edewars le felz le roy,

ALSO I recognised there
 John de Grey,¹ who displayed
 Had there his banner barry
 Drawn of silver and blue,
 With a red bend engrailed.

AND William de Cantilupe,²
 Whom I for this reason praise,
 That he has at all times lived in honour ;
 He had on a red shield a fess vair,
 With three fleurs-de-lis of bright gold
 Issuing from leopards heads.

AND then Hugh de Mortimer,³
 Who well knew how to make himself
 beloved ;
 With two fesses vair he raised
 His banner which was red.

BUT with Simon de Montagu,⁴
 Who had a banner and shield
 Blue, with a griffin rampant of fine gold,
 The third squadron was brought to a close.

THE fourth squadron, with its train,
 Edward⁵ the king's son led,

in 1283, to deliberate concerning Llewellyn, late prince of Wales. He was first summoned to Parliament in December, 1299, and at the siege of Caerlaverock he must have been about forty-five years of age. In the first of Edward II, he obtained licence to make a castle of his house at Middle, in Shropshire. He had signed the letter to the Pope as "Lord of Knockyn." He died in 1310, at the age of fifty-six. *Arms*, gules, two lions passant argent.

¹ John de Grey succeeded his father Robert in his lands of Rotherfield, in Oxfordshire, in 1295, at which time he was about twenty-four years of age, and he was summoned to attend a parliament held at Salisbury in the following year. He died in 1312. *Arms*, barry of six argent and azure, a bend gules ; according to the poem, the bend was engrailed in the arms of John de Grey.

² William de Cantilupe was the eldest son of Nicholas de Cantilupe, by Eustachia, the sister and sole heiress of Hugh Fitz Ralph, lord of Gresley, in Nottinghamshire. He served in the wars of Gascony and Scotland. In his signature to the letter to the Pope he is styled, "Lord of Ravensthorp." He died in 1309. *Arms*, gules, a fess vaire, between three fleur-de-lis issuing of leopards' heads or ; or, as they would now be blazoned, three leopards' faces jeffant fleur-de-lis.

³ Hugh de Mortimer, lord of Richard's Castle, in Here-

fordshire, succeeded his father, Robert de Mortimer, in his lands in 1287, when he was considerably under age, as he only obtained livery of his father's lands in 1295. He died in 1304. *Arms*, gules, two bars vaire.

⁴ Simon de Montacute, the common ancestor of all the peers of his name, succeeded his father, William de Montacute, in the earlier part of the reign of Edward I. He served in all Edward's wars, and was, in the 27th of Edward I, appointed governor of Corfe Castle, in Dorset. In the 2nd of Edward II. he was appointed constable of Beaumaris Castle, in the isle of Anglesea ; two years afterwards he was made admiral of the king's fleet against the Scots ; and in the 7th Edward II. he obtained a licence to make a castle of his house at Yerdlington, in Somerset. After an active military life, he died in 1316. *Arms*, azure, a griffin segreant or. This, the arms given to Simon de Montacute in the Roll of Caerlaverock, differs from the arms usually borne by the family, which were, argent, three fusils conjoined in fess gules. It is supposed, however, that Simon de Montacute bore two coats.

⁵ Edward prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward II, was, at the time of the siege of Caerlaverock, *i. e.* in June 1300, in his seventeenth year, for he was born on the 25th of April, 1284. The young prince, who led the fourth division of the English army on this occasion, appears to

Jovenceaus de dis e fet ans,
 E de nouvel armes portans.
 De cors fu beaus e aligniez,
 De cuer courtois e ensegniez,
 E desirans de ben trouver
 Oû peust sa force esprouver.
 Si chevauchoit merveilles bel,
 E portoit, o un bleu label,
 Les armes le bon roi son pere.
 Or li doint Dieus grace ke il pere
 Ausi vaillans, e non pas meins;
 Lors porront chair en ses meins
 Tel ki ne l' beent faire oan.

I preus Johans de Saint Johan
 Fu par tout o lui assemblans;
 Ki sur touz ses guarnemens blancs
 El chief rouge ot de or deus molestes.

MANCHE cote e blanches alestes,
 Escu blanc, e baniere blanche,
 Portoit, o la vermeille manche,
 Robers de Tony, ki bien signe
 Ke il est du chevalier au gigne.

BANIERE ot Henris li Tyois
 Plus blanche de un poli lyois,
 O un chievron vermeil en mi.

A youth of seventeen years of age,
 And newly bearing arms.
 He was of a well proportioned and handsome
 person,
 Of a courteous disposition, and well bred,
 And desirous of finding an occasion
 To make proof of his strength.
 He managed his steed wonderfully well,
 And bore with a blue label
 The arms of the good king his father.
 Now God give him grace that he be
 As valiant and no less so;
 Then may fall into his hands
 Those who never expect to do so.

THE brave John de Saint John¹
 Was everywhere with him,
 Who on all his white caparisons
 Had upon a red chief two gold mullets.

WHITE surcoat and white alettes,
 A white shield and a white banner,
 Bore, with a red maunch,
 Robert de Tony,² who well evinces
 That he is descended from the Knight of the
 Swan.

HENRY le Tyes³ had a banner
 Whiter than a smooth lily,
 With a red chevron in the middle.

have been entrusted to the especial care of John de St. John; and from a subsequent passage it may be inferred that besides St. John, the barons Tony, Tyes, Latimer, Leyburne, and Roger de Mortimer, were placed about him to serve as what we should now call a body-guard. The arms borne by Edward in his father's life-time were those of England, gules, three lions passant guardant or, differenced by a label azure.

¹ John de St. John, the oldest and most distinguished commander in Edward's army, and who was here evidently acting as military instructor to the young prince, succeeded his father Robert de St. John, in 1267, and was immediately appointed to his office of governor of Porchester Castle. In 1276, he was one of the magnates present at the council of Westminster, when judgment was given against Llewellyn, prince of Wales. In the 21st of Edward I. he was made the king's lieutenant in the duchy of Aquitaine. In the course of the wars in Gascony, St. John was defeated, and taken prisoner in 1295; but he was speedily released. He

led a great force into Scotland in 1299, and he was the real commander of the fourth division of the army before Caerlaverock, though it was nominally commanded by the prince of Wales. He died towards the end of the year 1302, but the date of his birth is unknown. *Arms* of St. John, argent, on a chief gules, two mullets or.

² Robert de Tony succeeded his father, Ralph de Tony, in 1294, when he was of full age. It has been inferred, from the rather curious allusion in these lines, that the family of Tony pretended to claim descent from the Knight of the Swan, the hero of medieval romance from whom the counts of Boulogne were supposed also to be descended. He died in 1310. *Arms*, argent, a maunch gules.

³ Of Henry le Tyes we know little more than that he was a statesman of distinction, and was frequently employed in political and military events during the reign of Edward I. In the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Chilton." He died in 1308. *Arms*, argent, a chevron gules.

DROUESCE ke avoit fait ami
De Guillemes le Latimier,
Ki la crois patée de or mier
Portoit, en rouge bien pourtraite,
Sa baniere ot cele part traite.

GUILLEMES de Leybourne ausi,
Vaillans homs, sanz mès et sanz si,
Baniere i ot o larges pans,
De inde, o sis blans lyouns rampans.

EPUIS Rogiers de Mortemer,
Ki, deca mer e dela mer,
A porté quel part ke ait alé
L'escu barré au chief palé,
E les cornieres gyronnées,
De or e de asur enluminées,
O le escuchon vuidie de ermine,
Ovoec les autres se achemine;
Car il e li devant nomez
Au filz le roy furent remez
De son frein guyour e gardein
Mès comment ke je les ordein,

DROWESS, who had made her friend
Of William le Latimer,¹
Who a gold crofs patée
Bore, well pictured on red,
Carried his banner into that squadron.

ALSO William de Leyburne,²
A valiant man, without but and without
if,
Had there a banner with a large pennon,
Of blue, with six white lions rampant.

AND next Roger de Mortimer,³
Who on both sides the sea
Has borne wherever he went
A shield barry, with a chief paly,
And the corners gyronny,
Emblazoned with gold and with blue,
With the escutcheon voided of ermine,
Proceeds with the others,
For he and the before-named
Were appointed to the king's son
As conductors and guardians of him.
But however I place them,


¹ William le Latimer was far advanced in years when he appeared before Caerlaverock. As early as 1253 (the 38th of Henry III.) he was made sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of York Castle, and, in the year following, governor of the Castle of Pickering in the same county. He appears to have accompanied Edward I, then prince, to the Holy Land, and his life was a series of constant services, especially as a soldier. The date of his birth is unknown, but it is believed that he must have been seventy or eighty years of age when he attended in arms at the siege of Caerlaverock. He died in 1305. *Arms*, gules, a crofs fleury or. It has been supposed that Dugdale, in his account of William de Latimer, has confounded two persons, a father and son, and that the hero of Caerlaverock was therefore not so aged as is supposed; but, with the present knowledge, this is as yet no more than a supposition.


² William de Leybourne was the eldest son of Roger de Leybourne, and succeeded his father in his lands in 1272. In the 22nd of Edward I. he was made constable of Pevensley Castle. His name occurs not unfrequently in the records of the time, and he was continually employed in active service. He died in 1309. *Arms*, azure, six lions rampant argent.


³ Roger de Mortimer was one of the most celebrated of the great barons, and belonged to one of the most distinguished families of this period; he was engaged in almost every

expedition, and in many of the political events, between 1283 and 1330. He was the second son of Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, by Maude de Braose, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1260. When very young he served in the wars against the Welsh, and, in addition to large possessions in Herefordshire and Shropshire, he obtained the lordship of Chirk, from which he was generally known as Mortimer of Chirk. Nevertheless, in the letter of the barons to the Pope he is styled, "Lord of Penketlyn." On the accession of Edward II. he was constituted the king's lieutenant and justice of Wales, having all the castles of the principality committed to his charge, and during this reign he was much engaged in Welsh affairs. He soon, however, lost the favour of king Edward II. by joining in the popular cause and taking an active part against the Despensers. During the rest of the reign he was not only in disgrace, but his estates were confiscated; but after the accession of Edward III. they were restored, and the judgment against him was reversed. He was again appointed justiciary of Wales, and died about the year 1336, at a very advanced age. There was an apparently erroneous tradition in Leland's time that he had died a prisoner in the Tower of London. *Arms*, barry or and azure, a chief paly and the corners gyronny; an inescutcheon ermine; the latter being a distinction from the house of Wigmore, who bore the inescutcheon argent.


Li Sains Johans, li Latimiers,
 Ballie li furent des primers
 Ki se eschiele areer devoient,
 Cum cil ki plus de ce savoient.
 Car quere aillours ne feroit preus
 Deuz plus vaillans ne deuz plus preus.
 Ami lour furent et veisin
 Deuz frere au filz le roi cousin,
 Thomas e Henri les nome on,
 Ki furent filz mon sire Eymon,
 Frere le roi mielz amé
 Ke onques oïffe en si nomé.


HOMAS de Langcastre estoit contes ;
 Se est de ses armes teus li contes,
 De Engleterre, au label de France,
 E ne vuel plus mettre en souffrance,


E de Henri ne vous redie,
 Ki touz jours toute se estudie
 Mist à ressembler son bon pere ;
 E portoit les armes son frere,
 Au bleu bastoun sanz le label.

UILLEMES de Ferieres bel
 E noblement i fu remez,

The St. John, the Latimer,
 Were appointed to him the first
 Who were to array his squadron,
 As those who best understood that ;
 For it would not be wise to seek elsewhere
 Two more valiant or two more excellent men.
 Their friends and neighbours were
 Two brothers cousins to the king's son,
 Named Thomas and Henry,
 Who were the sons of my lord Edmond,
 The brother of the king the best beloved
 That I ever heard thus named.

HOMAS¹ was Earl of Lancaster ;
 This is the description of his arms,
 Those of England with a label of France,
 And I will not trouble you more about him,

HAT I may go on to speak of Henry,²
 Whose whole daily study
 Was to resemble his good father ;
 And he bore the arms of his brother,
 With a blue baton, without the label.

ILLIAM de Ferrers³ was finely
 And nobly accoutred,

¹ Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, was the eldest son of Edmund earl of Lancaster, Chester, and Leicester, second son of king Henry III., and succeeded his father in all these dignities in 1296. Two years afterwards he was summoned to serve in the wars in Scotland ; but he does not appear to have taken actual service until the year 1300, when we here find him at Caerlaverock serving in the division of the army led by his cousin the prince of Wales. He was then about twenty-five years of age. He continued to serve in the Scottish wars during this reign, and appears to have stood in favour at the commencement of the reign of Edward II., but he soon lost it by espousing the popular cause, and heading the party opposed to the royal favourite, Piers de Gaveston. His subsequent history is too well known to need repeating here. He was made prisoner in the battle of Boroughbridge, and the day after, the 22nd of March, 1322, he was beheaded at Pontefract. *Arms*, those of England, gules, three lions passant guardant or ; with a label of France, his mother's arms, azure, semées of fleurs-de-lis, or.

² Henry de Lancaster, brother of the preceding, was the second son of Edmund earl of Lancaster, by Blanche of Artois, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1276. On the death of his father, he had livery of the town,

castle, and honour of Monmouth, and he was summoned to serve in the wars in Scotland in September, 1298. He was usually known as Henry of Lancaster lord of Monmouth. At the beginning of the reign of Edward II. he was commanded to attend at Dover, to receive the king and queen on their return from France, and he carried the sceptre at the coronation of the new king. He retained the king's favour, and, after his brother's attainder, he was created earl of Lancaster (1324). At the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the proceedings against Thomas earl of Lancaster were reversed, and the earl of Leicester, as his brother and heir, succeeded to his vast estates and to the earldoms of Lancaster and Chester. He died in 1345, when he is supposed to have been nearly seventy years of age. *Arms*, gules, three lions passant guardant or, England, with a baton azure.

³ William de Ferrers was the eldest son of William de Ferrers lord of Groby, and succeeded to his father's estates in 1288, when he was eighteen years of age. He was an active soldier, and was continually employed in the Scottish wars during the reigns of Edward I. and II., and was regularly summoned to Parliament from the year 1300 to 1325, in which latter year he died. *Arms*, gules, seven mailles voided of the field.

De armes vermeilles ben armés,
O mafcles de or del champ voidiés.

ELY dont bien furent aidies,
E achievées les amours,
Après granz doubtez e cremours,
Tant ke Dieus le en volt delivre estre,
Por la contesse de Gloucestre,
Por ki long tens souffri granz maus.
De or fin o trois chiverons vermaus
I ot baniere soulement ;
Si ne faisoit pas malement
Kant ses propres armes vestoit,
Jaunes ou le egle verde estoit.
Se avoit non Rauf de Monthermer.

APRES li vi-je tout premier
Le vaillant Robert de la Warde,
Ke ben sa banier rewarde ;
Vairie est de blanc e de noir.

JOHANS de Seint Johan son hoir
Lour ot baillie à compaignon,
Ki de son pere avoit le non,
E les armes au bleu label.

RICHART le conte de Arondel,
Beau chevalier e bien amé,

And well armed in red arms,
With gold mafcles voided of the field.

E by whom they were well supported,
And brought to succeß the love,
After great doubts and fears,
Until it pleased God he should be relieved,
For the countess of Gloucester,
For whom he long endured great sufferings.
Of fine gold with three red chevrons
He had there only a banner.
Yet he made no bad appearance
When he was attired in his own arms,
Which were yellow with a green eagle.
His name was Ralph de Monthermer.¹

AFTER him I saw first of all
The worthy Robert de la Warde,²
Who guards his banner well,
Which is vaire of white and black.

JOHAN de St. John³ his heir
Had given them as a companion ;
He bore the name of his father,
And also his arms with a blue label.

RICHARD⁴ the earl of Arundel,
A handsome and well-beloved knight,

¹ Ralph de Monthermer was a simple knight, of whom absolutely nothing is known until, in 1297, he married the princess Joan of Acres, daughter of king Edward I, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and he succeeded to those earldoms in the right of his wife. It is said to have been a marriage of love, to have been performed clandestinely, and to have given great offence to the king, who was reconciled to the offending couple by the mediation of Antony Beck, bishop of Durham. After this time his name occurs frequently in public transactions. In the 35th of Edward I, the king gave him the lands and dignity of the earl of Athol in Scotland, where he was engaged in the war, and was defeated by Robert Bruce, and besieged in the castle of Ayr, in which he had taken refuge, until the king sent a force to relieve him. His countess died in 1307. He was employed in active service during the reign of Edward II, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn. He is supposed to have died about the 18th year of the reign of Edward II. *Arms*, of Monthermer, or, an eagle displayed vert ; of Clare, which he bore on his banner on the present occasion, or, three chevronels gules.

² Robert de la Ward possessed estates in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and appears to have served with distinction in the wars of Flanders and Scotland from the year

1298 to the end of Edward's reign. In 1306, he was appointed steward of the king's household. He died in the following year. *Arms*, vaire, argent and sable.

³ John de St. John, son of the John de St. John mentioned in the earlier part of this record, was born in 1274. He was summoned to serve in the wars in Flanders, in November 1397, when he was only about twenty-three years of age. He is supposed to be the baron of this name who signed the letter to the pope under the title of "Lord of Hanak." He served constantly in the Scottish wars of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II, and he is said to have died in 1319, though there appears to be some reasons for doubting this statement. *Arms*, argent, on a chief gules two mallets or, with a label azure for difference during the life of his father.

⁴ Richard Fitz Alan, the first earl of Arundel of that family, was born on the 3rd of February, 1267, and was five years of age when he succeeded to his father's estates in 1272. His mother was Isabel, daughter of Roger de Mortimer of Chirk. In 1287 he was commanded to raise his tenants of his estates of Whittington and Clun to oppose the Welsh. He subsequently saw much service in the wars of Gascony and Scotland. He died on the 9th of March, 1302. *Arms*, gules, a lion rampant argent.

I vi-je richement armé
En rouge, au lyon rampant de or.

ALEYN de la Souche tresor
Signefioit, ke fust brifans
Sa rouge baniere o besfants ;
Kar bien fai ke il a despendu
Trefour plus ke en bourse pendu.

DAR amours e par compaignie,
O eus fu jointe la maisnie
Le noble eveſke de Dureaume,
Le plus vaillant clerk du roiaume ;
Voire voir de creſtienté,
Si vous en dirai verité.
Par coi, ſe entendre me volez,
Sages fu e bien enparlez,
Atemprez, droituriers, e chaſtes.
Ne onques riche home ne aprochaſtes
Ki plus bel ordenaſte ſa vie.
Orguel, covetiſe, e envie
Avoit il del tout getté puer ;
Non porquant hautein ot le quer
Por ſes droitures meintenir,
Si ke il ne leſſoit convenir
Ses enemis par pacience.
Car de une propre conſcience
Si hautement ſe conſeilloit,
Ke checuns ſe enſemerveilloit.
En toutes les guerres le roi
Avoit eſté de noble aroi,

I ſaw there, richly armed
In red, with a gold lion rampant.

ALAN de la Zouche¹ treasure
Signified, which ſprinkled
His red banner with beſants ;
For I know well that he has ſpent
More treasure than he has ſuſpended in his purſe.


BOTH in company and affection,
With them were joined the followers
Of the noble biſhop of Durham,²
The moſt worthy clerk in the kingdom ;
And indeed of Chriſtendom,
If I ſhould tell you the truth of him.
Be cauſe, if you will liſten to me,
He was wiſe, and eloquent,
Temperate, juſt, and chaſte.
Never did you approach a rich man
Who regulated his life better.
Pride, covetouſneſs, and envy,
He had entirely caſt away ;
Nevertheless he had a lofty heart
To defend his rights,
So that he failed not to overcome
His enemies by patience.
For by a juſt conſcience
So ſtrongly was he influenced,
That every one wondered.
In all the king's wars
He had appeared in noble array,


¹ Alan le Zouche, ſon and heir of Roger le Zouche, ſucceeded to his father's eſtates at Aſhby, in Leiceſterſhire, in 1285, when he was eighteen years old. He appears to have been actively employed in military ſervice during the reign of Edward I, and, having been one of the peers ſummoned to attend the coronation of Edward II, he continued to be actively employed in the Scottiſh wars of the new reign. In the 5th year of Edward II, he was appointed governor of Rockingham caſtle and ſteward of the foreſt of Rockingham. He died in 1314. *Arms*, gules, bezanté.

² Anthony Bek, the warlike biſhop of Durham, was a younger ſon of Walter Bek, baron of Eſreſby, and accompanied prince Edward to the Holy Land in 1270, but the date of his birth is not known. In 1275, he was appointed conſtable of the Tower of London, having already been archdeacon of Durham ſince the year 1273. He was elected biſhop of Durham in 1283. He was evidently a man of great abilities as well as power, for he was one of the


moſt active ſtateſmen of the reign of Edward I, and was employed in almoſt every event of importance which occurred in thoſe times, either military or diplomatic. This biſhop's wealth and power were indeed enormous, and excited at times the jealousy of the king himſelf. It is ſaid that he attended the king in his wars with twenty-fix bannerets of his houſehold, a hundred and forty knights, and five hundred horſe, while a thouſand foot marched under the conſecrated banner of St. Cuthbert, which was carried by Henry de Horneſtre, a monk of Durham. His pride lead him to quarrel both with the king and with the pope, and in oppoſition to the former he joined the popular party in politics. Under Edward II. he recovered all his influence, and obtained in addition to his previous power and titles, the dignity of king of the Iſle of Man. In 1310, biſhop Bek joined the earl of Lancaſter againſt Piers de Gaveton, and he died on the 3rd of March, 1311. *Arms* of Bek, gules, a fer de moulin ermine.


A grant gens e à grans coustages.
 Mès je ne fai pas queus outrages,
 Dont uns plais fu en'amés,
 En Engleterre estoit remés,
 Si ke en Escoce lors ne vint.
 Non porquant si bien li souvint
 Du roi, ke emprise la voi a,
 Ke de ses gens li envoie
 Cent e seifante homes à armes.
 Onques Arturs, por touz ses charmes,
 Si beau present ne ot de Merlin.
 Vermeille, o un fer de molyn
 De ermine, e envoie se ensegne.

ELUY ki tot honnour enseigne,
 Johan de Hastings a non,
 La devoit conduire en son non ;
 Car il estoit o li remez
 Li plus privez, li plus amez,
 De kanques il en i avoit.
 E voir bien estre le devoit ;
 Kar conneus estoit de touz
 Au fair des armes feris e eslous,
 En ostel douz e debonaires ;
 Ne onques ne fu justice en aires
 Plus volentris de droit jugier.
 Escu avoit fort e legier,
 E baniere de oevre pareille,
 De or fin o la manche vermeille.

YMONS, ses freres li vaillans,
 Le label noir i fu cuellans.
 A ki pas ne devoit faillir
 Honnours, dont se penoit cuellir.

With a great retinue, and at great cost.
 In consequence of I know not what wrong,
 For which a process was entered,
 He was detained in England,
 So that he did not then come into Scotland ;
 Notwithstanding he so well kept in mind
 The king's expedition,
 That he sent him of his people
 One hundred and sixty men at arms.
 Arthur never, with all his spells,
 Had so fine a present from Merlin.
 And he sent there his ensign, which was gules
 With a fer de moulin of ermine.

E who all honour displays,
 John de Hastings¹ by name,
 Was to conduct it in his name ;
 For it was entrusted to him,
 As being the most intimate and the best beloved
 Of all those he had there.
 And assuredly he well deserved to be so ;
 For he was known by all to be
 In deeds of arms daring and reckless,
 But in the hostel mild and gracious ;
 Nor was there ever a Judge in Eyre
 More willing to judge rightly.
 He had a strong and light shield,
 And a banner of similar work,
 Of fine gold with a red maunch.

DMOND,² his worthy brother,
 Adopted there the black label.
 Whom could not fail
 Honours, which he took pains to acquire.

¹ John de Hastings was the son and heir of Henry baron Hastings, and succeeded his father in the 53rd of Henry III, when he was a minor, and he appears to have been born about the year 1251. He served frequently in the wars in Scotland and Wales. In the 21st Edward I. John de Hastings was himself one of the claimants to the crown of Scotland, in the right of his grandmother Ada, a daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, who was brother of William the Lion king of Scotland. In the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Bergavenny," (Abergavenny). In the 30th of Edward I. he was made lieutenant (or viceroy) of

the duchy of Aquitaine. He was intimately connected with the English government of Scotland during the latter years of his life, which was closed in the 5th of Edward II. (1312-1313), when he was about sixty-two years of age. *Arms*, or, a maunch gules.

² Edmund de Hastings was a younger brother of the preceding, and is little known in history. In the 5th year of the reign of Edward II. he was appointed custos of the town of Berwick, and is supposed to have died about the year 1314. *Arms*, those of his brother, differenced by a label vert or fable.

EN bachelier jolif e coïnte,
De amours e de armes bien acoïnte,
Avoint-il à compaignon,
Johans Paignel avoit à non,
Ke en la baniere verde peinte
Portoit de or fin la manche peinte.

QUANT li bons Eymons Deincourt
Ne pout mie venir à court,
Ses deuz bons filz en son leu mist,
E sa baniere o eus tramist,
De inde colour de or billettée,
O une dance surgettée.

E Johan le fis Mermenduk,
Ke tuit prisoient, prince e duc,
E autre ke li conoïssioient,
La baniere renbellissoient
La fesse e li trois papegai,
Ke a davisser blancs en rouge ai.

MORICES de Berkelée,
Ki compaigns fu de cele alée,
Baniere ot vermeille cum sanc,
Croïssillie o un chievron blanc,
Où un label de asur avoit,
Por ce que ses peres vivoit.

HANDSOME and accomplished
bachelor,
Well acquainted with love and arms,
They had as a companion,
Whose name was John Paignel,¹
Who on a banner painted green
Bore a maunch of fine gold.

AND when the good Edmond Deincourt²
Could not come to court himself,
He sent his two brave sons in his stead,
And with them his banner,
Of a blue colour, billetté of gold,
With a dancette over all.

F John Fitz-Marmaduke,³
Whom all esteemed, prince and duke,
And others who knew him,
The banner was adorned
With fesss and three popinjays,
Which were painted white on a red field.

AND Maurice de Berkeley,⁴
Who was a partaker in this expedition,
Had a banner red as blood,
Crusilly with a white chevron,
On which there was a blue label,
Because his father was living.

¹ John Paignel was a banneret, of whom nothing is certainly known except his presence at the siege of Caerlaverock; and, in fact, it is not at all certain that he has been rightly identified. His *Arms*, according to the poem, were vert, a maunch or.

² Edmund Deincourt was represented at Caerlaverock by his two sons, and it appears from other sources, that he was accustomed to send his sons to perform his service to the king, perhaps in consequence of age and decrepitude. In the letter to the Pope he is styled "Lord of Thurgerton;" and in 1305 he was appointed a justice of Trailbaston. *Arms*, azure, billetté surmounted by a dancette or.

³ John Fitz-Marmaduke was the eldest son of Marmaduke Fitz-Geffrey, lord of Hordene, in the bishopric of Durham, but very little is known of him. His signature appears in the letter to the Pope, where he is styled "Lord of Hordene;" and he appears, from the words of our poem, to have been a brave knight. He appears to have held a distinguished position in the reign of Edward II, and to have been often employed in war and diplomacy. At the time of his death, in 1311, he was governor of St. John's Town, or Perth, in Scotland. *Arms*, gules, a fess between three popinjays

argent. His son, Sir Richard, bore the same coat, differenced by a baton azure.

⁴ Maurice de Berkeley, eldest son of Thomas lord Berkeley, was born in 1281, and, to judge by the notices we have of him in the records of the time, must have had a very early instinct for war. He accompanied his father in the expedition into Wales, in 1294-5, when he was probably little more than thirteen years of age; he was at the siege of Berwick a year later, and in the war in Flanders the year following that; and he would be under twenty at the siege of Caerlaverock. During the reign of Edward II. he was much employed in the Scottish wars. In the 9th of Edward II. (1315-1316), he was appointed justice of South Wales. He was made steward of Aquitaine in 1320. The same year he succeeded his father in his lands. He subsequently joined the party of the Earl of Lancaster, was treacherously seized, when he presented himself at court relying on a safe-conduct, and thrown into prison; and died in confinement, in Wallingford Castle, in 1326. *Arms*, those of Berkeley, crusilly of crosses patée, over all a chevron argent; but the label azure on his arms, as described in the poem, shows that his father was still alive.

MES Alliffandres de Bailloel,
 Ke à tout bien faire gettoit le oel,
 Blanche baniere avoit el champ,
 Al rouge escu voidié du champ.

ACESTUI daerein nomé
 Ai, sanz les doubles affomé,
 Seiffante e vint e set banieres
 Ki tienent les voies plenieres
 Au chastel de Karlaverok.
 Ne pas ne ert pris de eschek de rok,
 Ainz i aura trait e lancie,
 Engine levé e balancie,
 Cum nous vous en aviseroms,
 Kant le assaut en deviseroms.

KARLAVEROK chasteaus estoit
 Si fors ke siege ne doutoit,
 Ainz ke li rois iluec venist ;
 Car rendre ne le convenist
 Jamès mès ke il fust à son droit,
 Guarnys, kant besoigns en vendroit,
 De gens, de engins, e de vitaille.
 Cum uns escus estoit de taile,
 Car ne ot ke trois costez entour,
 E en chescun angle une tour ;
 Mès ke le une estoit jumelée,
 Tant haut, tant longue, e tant lée,
 Ke par desouz estoit la porte
 A pont tourniz, bien fait e fort,
 E autres deffenses aßeze.
 Se avoit bons murs, e bons fossez,
 Treftouz pleins de eawe rez à rez ;
 E croi ke jamès ne verrez
 Chastel plus bel de lui seoir ;
 Car al vules puet on veoir
 Devers le west la mer de Irlande,

BUT Alexander de Bailiol,¹
 Who had his eye on doing everything
 good,
 Bore a banner with a white ground,
 And a red escutcheon voided of the field.


WITH this last, named
 I have, without reckoning the doubles,
 Eighty-seven banners,
 Which hold the high roads
 To the castle of Caerlaverock.
 It will not be taken by check with a rook,
 But there will be projectiles thrown,
 And engines raised and poised,
 As we shall inform you
 When we describe the attack.

CAERLAVEROCK was a castle
 So strong, that it did not fear siege,
 Before the king came there ;
 For it became it not to surrender
 Ever till he was in his right ;
 Furnished, when it should be needful,
 With men, engines, and provisions.
 It was formed like a shield,
 For it had only three sides in circuit,
 With a tower at each angle ;
 But one of them was a double one,
 So high, so long, and so large,
 That under it was the gate,
 With a drawbridge, well made and strong,
 And a sufficiency of other defences.
 It had also good walls, and good ditches,
 All filled to the edge with water ;
 And I believe you will never see
 A castle more beautifully situated than it ;
 For at will could one see
 Towards the west the Irish sea,


¹ Alexander de Bailiol, a son of John de Bailiol, the founder of Baliol College, Oxford, is supposed to have been born about the year 1258. He was a younger brother of John de Baliol, who became king of Scotland. He was lord of Chilham in Kent. He served against the Welsh in the 10th of Edward I, and in the expedition to Flanders in the 25th of the same reign. He was subsequently employed in most of the Scottish wars; and in 1290 he was appointed chamber-

lain of Scotland. On two occasions he fell into disgrace, first in 1295, when his lands were seized, and a second time in 1302, when his goods were not only seized, but he was himself placed under arrest. He continued to be employed in military service against the Scots after the accession of Edward II. The date of his death appears not to be known. *Arms*, or, an orle gules. In the description of the arms, the text of Sir H. Nicolas reads *jaune* for *blanche*.

E vers le north la bele lande,
 De un bras de mer avironné,
 Si ke il ne est creature née
 Ki de deuz pars puiſt aprifmer
 Sanz foi mettre en peril de mer.
 Devers le ſu legier ne est pas ;
 Car il i a meint mauvais pas,
 De bois, de more, e de trenchies,
 Si cum la mer les a cerchies,
 Oû feult la riviére encontrer ;
 E por ce convint le oſt entrer
 Vers le est, où pendans est li mons.

 ILUEC a li rois ſomons
 Ses batailles à arengier
 En troes, con devoit herbergier.
 Lors se arengierent baneour ;
 Si veist-on meint poigneour
 Iluec ſon cheval eſprouver ;
 E pueſt-on iluec trouver
 Troi mil homes de armée gent :
 Si veſt-on le or e le argent,
 E de toutes riches coulours
 Les plus nobles e les mellours,
 Treſtout le val euluminer.
 Par coi ben croi ke à deviner
 Cil du chaſtel peuffent donques
 Ke en tel peril ne furent onques,
 Dont il lour peuft ſouvenir,
 Kant enſi nous virent venir.
 E tant cum ſi fumes rengié,
 Mareſcal orent herbergié,
 E tout par tout places liverées,
 Lors veist-on maiſons ouvrées,
 Sanz charpentiers e ſanz maſons,
 De mult de diverſes façons
 De toile blanche e toile tainte ;
 Là ot tendue corde meinte,
 Meint poiſſon en tere fiché,
 Maint grant arbre à tere trenchié,
 Por fere loges ; e fuellies,
 Herbes e flours, es bois cuellies,
 Dont furent joinchiés dedenz.
 E lors deſcendirent nos genz.

And to the north the fair plain,
 Surrounded by an arm of the ſea,
 So that there is no creature born
 Who can approach it on two ſides,
 Without putting himſelf in danger of the ſea.
 Towards the ſouth it is not eaſy ;
 Becauſe there are numerous dangerous paſſes,
 Of wood, of marſhes, and dikes,
 As the ſea has entered,
 Where it meets the river ;
 And therefore muſt the hoſt approach
 Towards the eaſt, where the hill hangs over.

 ND there the king has commanded
 His ſquadrons to form
 In three, as they were to be quartered.
 Then were the banners arranged ;
 And one might obſerve many a rider
 There trying his horſe ;
 And there one might ſee
 Three thouſand brave men at arms ;
 And one ſaw gold and ſilver,
 And of all rich colours
 The nobleſt and the beſt,
 Entirely illuminating the valley.
 For which thoſe of the caſtle
 Might, as I well believe, deem
 That they were never in ſuch peril
 As far as they could remember,
 When they ſaw us thus arrive.
 And as ſoon as we were drawn up,
 The marſhals had allotted us our lodgings,
 And given us places everywhere,
 Then might be ſeen houſes built
 Without carpenters or maſons,
 Of many different faſhions
 Of white cloth and coloured cloth ;
 There was many a cord ſtretched,
 Many a pin driven into the ground,
 Many a large tree cut down
 To make huts ; and leaves,
 Herbs, and flowers, gathered in the woods,
 With which they were ſtrewed within.
 And then our people diſmounted.

KI tantoſt ſi bien avint
 Ke la navie à tere vint,
 O les engins e la vitaille.
 E jà començoit la pietaile
 Au devant du chaſtel aler ;
 Si veïſt on entre eus voler
 Pieres, ſajettes, e quareaus.
 Mès tant chier changent lour meraus
 Cil de dedenz à ceus dehors,
 Ke en petite heure pluſours cors
 I ot bleſciez e navrez,
 E ne ſai quanz à mort livrez.

KANT les genz de armes percurent
 Ke li ſergant tels maus recurent,
 Ki comencié orent le aſſaut,
 Meint en i court, meint en i ſaut,
 E meint ſi haſte ſi de aler,
 Ke à nulli ne en daigne parler.
 Lors i peuſt on reveoir
 Auſi eſpès pieres chaoir,
 Cum ſi on en deuſt poudrer,
 E chapeaus e heames effrondrer,
 Eſcus et targes depeſcier ;
 Car de tuer et de bleſcier
 Eſtoit li ju dont cil juoient ;
 Ki a granz cris ſe entrehuoient
 Kant mal veoient avenir.

LA vi-je tout primer venir
 Le bon Bertram de Montbouchier ;
 De goules furent trois pichier
 En ſon eſcu de argent luiſant,
 En le ourle noire li beſant.

GERARD de Gondronville o li,
 Bachelor legier e joli ;

SOON afterwards it fortunately happened
 That the navy arrived
 With the engines and provisions.
 And then the footmen began
 To march againſt the caſtle ;
 And might be ſeen fly among them
 Stones, arrows, and quarrels.
 But ſo effectually exchanged their merils
 Thoſe within with thoſe without,
 That in ſhort time many bodies
 There were wounded and maimed,
 And I know not how many killed.

WHEN the men at arms ſaw
 That the foot-men had ſuffered ſo much,
 Who had begun the attack,
 Many of them ran there, many leaped there,
 And many a one uſed ſuch haſte to go,
 That he did not deign to ſpeak to any one.
 Then might there be ſeen again
 Stones fall ſo thickly,
 As if they would rain them,
 And hats and helmets cruſhed,
 Shields and targets broken in pieces ;
 For to kill and wound
 Was the game at which they were playing ;
 Who ſhouted at each other with great cries,
 When they perceived any damage occur.

THERE firſt of all I ſaw come
 The good Bertram de Montbouchier ;¹
 There were three red pitchers
 On his ſhield ſhining with ſilver,
 With beſants in a black border.

WITH him Gerard de Gondronville,²
 An active and handſome bachelor ;

¹ Bertram de Montbouchier, who acted ſo diſtinguiſhed a part in the attack on Caerlaverock, was the ſon and heir of Bertram de Montbouchier, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Sutton, and is ſuppoſed to have been born about the year 1264. His eſtates lay principally in the county of Suſſex ; but in the 10th of Edward II., the king gave him for life the manor of Syhal, in Northumberland, which had been forfeited for rebellion. He died in the 6th

year of the reign of Edward III. *Arms*, argent, three pitchers ſable within a bordure of the ſecond Beſanté.

² Gerard de Goundronville, who was no doubt a foreigner, is only once mentioned in contemporary records, and from this mention we learn that on the 13th of November, 1300, that is, five months after the ſiege of Caerlaverock, he received from the king a preſent of a ſilver cup, on his departure to his native country. *Arms*, vaire.

Le escu ot vair, ne plus ne meins.
Cist ne orent pas oiseus meins,
Car meinte pere amont offrirent,
E meinte pefant coup souffrirent.

BRETOUNS estoit li primerains,
E li secunds fu Loherains,
Dont nuls ne troeve le autre lent,
Ainz donnent baudour e talent
As autres de se i acuellier.
Lors vint le chastel affaillir
Li Fiz Mermenduc, à baniere,
O une grant route e plenièr
De bons bachelers esleus.

ROBERT de Wileby veus
I fu, en or de inde fretté.

ROBERT de Hamfart tout apresté
I vi venir, o bele gent,
Rouge o trois estoiles de argent,
Tenant le escu par les enarmes.

HENRI de Graham unes armes
Avoit vermeilles cumme sanc,
O un fautour e au chief blanc,
Où ot trois vermeilles cokilles.

THOMAS de Richemont, ki killes
Fesoit de lances derechief,
O deus jumeaus de or e au chief
Avoit vermeilles armeures.

He had a shield of vaire, neither more nor less.
These had not idle hands,
For they threw up many a stone,
And suffered many a heavy blow.

THE first was a Breton,
And the second a Lorrainer,
Of whom neither finds the other tardy;
So they give encouragement and emulation
To the others to imitate them.
Then came to assail the castle
Fitz-Marmaduke, with a banner,
And a great and full troop
Of good and choise bachelors.

ROBERT de Willoughby¹ seen
Was there, bearing gold fretty azure.

ROBERT de Hamfart,² fully equipped,
I saw arrive there, with a fair troop,
Red with three silver stars
Holding his shield by the straps.

HENRY de Graham³ his arms
Had red as blood,
With a white faltire and chief,
On which he had three red escalop shells.

THOMAS de Richmont,⁴ who ninepins
Of lances made again,
With a chief and two gemells of gold,
Had red armour.

¹ Robert de Willoughby was the eldest son of William de Willoughby, by Alice, daughter and coheirs of John Bek, Lord of Eresby. He was born in 1270. He served in the expedition to Gascony in the 25th of Edward I, three years before the siege of Caerlaverock. He served in the Scottish wars under Edward II. Through his wife, he was one of the heirs of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham. He died in 1316. *Arms*, Willoughby of Eresby, or, fretté azure; but after the death of Bishop Bek, Robert de Willoughby adopted the arms of that family.

² Robert de Haumfart is believed to have been the son of Sir John Hamfard, Lord of Evenwood in Durham. In 1301, the year following that of the siege of Caerlaverock, he was again summoned to serve in the Scottish wars; and two years afterwards he was appointed a commissioner of array in the county of Durham. He was also employed in the wars of Scotland under Edward II; but we are ignorant of

the dates of his birth or death. *Arms*, gules, three mullets argent.

³ Henry de Graham. Of this name all the information we have is that a Henry de Graham was one of the peers of Scotland who, in 1283, agreed to receive Margaret of Norway for their sovereign. *Arms*, gules, a faltire argent; on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first. These arms show him to be nearly allied to the house of Graham in Scotland.

⁴ Thomas de Richmont is not mentioned in documents before this expedition to besiege Caerlaverock, but he is spoken of in subsequent years as serving at various times against the Scots. His family estates appear to have lain chiefly about Richmond in Yorkshire; but he had lands in Cumberland, and in 1314 he received a grant of the castle and honour of Cockermouth for life. Nothing is known of the time of his birth or death. *Arms*, gules, two bars gemels, and a chief or.

Cist ne vont pas cum gens meures,
 Ne cum genz de sen alumées,
 Mès cum arses e enfumés
 De orguel e de malencolie ;
 Car droit ont lour voie acuellie
 Juk à la rive du fossé.

CIL de Richemont passé
 A maintenant juques au pont ;
 Le entré demande ; on li respont
 De grosses pieres e cornues.
 Wilebi en ses avenues
 Ot une pierre en mi le pis,
 Dont bien devoit porter le pis
 Son escu, si le daignoit faire.

LI fiz Mermenduc cel affaire
 Tant entreprist à endurer,
 Cum li autre i porent durer,
 Car il estut cum une estache ;
 Mès sa baniere ot meinte tache
 E meint pertuis mal à recoustre.

HAMSART tant noblement se i moustre,
 Ke de son escu moult souvent
 Voit on voler le taint au vent.
 Car il e cil de Richemont
 Ruent lour pieres contremont,
 Cum si ce fust as enviales ;
 E cil dedenz à deffiailes
 Lour enchargent testes e cous
 De l'emcombrance de granz cups.

CIL de Graham ne fu pas quites ;
 Car ne vaudra deus pomes quites
 Kanques entere emportera
 De l'escu, kant s'en partira.

S-vous la noise comencie ;
 Ovoec eus se est entrelancie
 De genz le roi une grant masse,
 Dont si je touz les nons nomasse,
 E recontasse les bons fais,
 Trop m'en seroit pesans li fais,
 Tant furent e tant bien le firent.

These do not go like discreet people,
 Nor as persons enlightened by understanding ;
 But as men inflamed and blinded
 With pride and despair ;
 For they have made their way right forwards
 To the very brink of the ditch.

AND he of Richmont has passed
 At this moment quite to the bridge ;
 He demands entry ; they answer him
 With stones great and sharp.
 Willoughby in his advances
 Received a stone in the middle of his breast,
 The worst of which ought to have been borne
 By his shield, if he had deigned to do so.

RITZ-MARMADUKE this affair
 Has undertaken to endure
 As long as the others could remain there,
 For he stood like a post ;
 But his banner received many a stain,
 And many a rent difficult to mend.

HAMSART bears himself so nobly there,
 That from his shield very often
 The colour is seen flying to the wind.
 For he, and he of Richmont,
 Drive the stones upwards
 As if it were in play ;
 Whilst those within in defiance
 Load their heads and necks
 With the weight of great blows.

HE of Graham did not escape ;
 For it will not be worth two apples
 All that he will carry away entire
 Of his shield, when he leaves the battle.

BEHOLD the tumult begins ;
 With them is intermixed
 A great body of the king's followers,
 All whose names if I were to repeat,
 And recount their brave actions,
 The labour would be too heavy for me,
 So many were there, and so well did they fight.

E non porquant pas ne souffrent,
 Sanz la maisnie au fiz le roi,
 Ki moult i vint de noble aroi.
 Kar meinte targe freschement
 Peinte e guarnie richement,
 Meinte heaume, e meint chapeau burni,
 Meint riche gamboison guarni
 De foi e cadas e coton,
 En lour venue vest-on,
 De diverses tailles e forges.

LUEQUES vi-je Rauf de Gorges,
 Chevalier nouvel adoubé,
 De peres à tere tumbé,
 E defoulé plus de une foiz ;
 Car tant estoit de grant bufoiz,
 Ke il ne s'en deignoit departir.
 Tout son harnois e son atire
 Avoit masclé de or e de asür.

EUS ki estoient sur le mur
 Robert de Tony mult grevoit ;
 Car en sa compaignie avoit
 Le bon Richart de la Rokelé,
 Ki ceus dedenz si enparkelé,
 Ke moult souvent les fait retraire.
 Cil ot son escu fait portraire
 Masclé de goules e de ermine.

ADAM de la Forde au mur mine
 En tel maner cum il puet ;
 Car ausi dru cum pluie pluuet
 Volent ses pieres enz e hors,
 Dont moult fu defoulez li ors
 De trois lyonceaus couronnez,
 Ke il ot rampans en inde nez.

Nevertheless they were not sufficient,
 Without those of the retinue of the king's son,
 Who came there in very noble array.
 For many a shield newly
 Painted and adorned splendidly,
 Many a helmet, and many a burnished hat,
 Many a rich gambeson garnished
 With silk, tow, and cotton,
 Were there to be seen as they came,
 Of divers shapes and makes.

THERE saw I Ralph de Gorges,¹
 A knight newly-dubbed,
 Thrown to the ground by stones,
 And bruised more than once ;
 For he was so haughty of spirit,
 That he would not deign to retire.
 He had all his harness and attire
 Masclally of gold and azure.

THOSE who were on the wall
 Harassed much Robert de Tony ;
 But there was in his company
 The good Richard de Rokeley,²
 Who so well plied them within,
 That he frequently obliged them to retire.
 He had his shield painted
 Masclally of red and ermine.

ADAM de la Forde³ mines at the wall
 As well as he can,
 For as thick as rain rains
 These stones fly in and out,
 By which was much crushed the gold
 Of three lioncels crowned,
 Which he bore rampant in clear blue.

¹ Ralph de Gorges cannot be satisfactorily identified, as several persons of that family living about this time bore the name of Ralph ; but he is supposed to be the one who, in the 33rd Edward I, obtained a grant of market and fair in his manor of Liditon in Dorsetshire, and of free warren in that of Staunton in Devon. He was a man of some importance in the reign of Edward II, for he was appointed justice of Ireland by that monarch in the 14th year of his reign. He died in 1323. *Arms*, masclally or and azure.

² Richard de Rokele appears here as a knight of Suffolk, and he was therefore no doubt the individual who held lands

in that county and in Norfolk. He had been employed in military service in Scotland before the events related in this poem. In 1302 he was elected a knight of the shire for Norfolk. He appears to have been summoned to serve in the various Scottish wars until 1319, after which date nothing more is heard of him. *Arms*, masclally gules and ermine.

³ Adam de la Ford is supposed to be the individual who is mentioned in the 26th of Edward I. as then possessed of the manor of Wickford in Wiltshire, and who died about the year 1325. *Arms*, azure, three lioncels rampant and crowned or.

ME bon baroun de Wiguetone,
 Merveilleis est ke tout ne estone
 Li fais des coups ke il i recoit ;
 Car jà ce ke venus i soit,
 Sanz segnour hors de retenance,
 Jà plus n'en a la contenance
 Esbahie ne espoentée.
 Cil portoit bordure endentée,
 O trois estoiles de or en sable.

MEINTE pesant pierre e quaiiffable
 Cil de Kirkebride i porta ;
 Mès le escu blanc devant bouta,
 O la crois verde engreellie,
 Si ke mult fu bien asallie
 De li la porte du chastel ;
 Car onques fevres de martel
 Si fur son fer martela,
 Cum il e li sien firent là.
 Non porquant tant i ont esté
 De grosses pierres tempesté,
 E de quareaus e de fagettes,
 Ke de bleffures e plaïettes
 Sont si las e si amorti,
 Ke à mult grant peine sont parti.

MES ainz ke il se en fussent partiz,
 Cil de Clifford, cum avertiz,
 E cum cil ki ne a eu pourpos
 Ke cil dedenz aient repos,
 I a sa baniere envoié ;
 E tant cum bien le a convoié
 De Badelsmere Bartholmicius,

HE good Baron of Wigtown,¹
 It is a wonder he is not quite stunned
 By the weight of blows he receives there ;
 For though he came there
 Without lord or pay,
 None shows a bearing
 More resolute or unembarrassed.
 He bore a bordure indented,
 With three gold stars on sable.

MANY a heavy and crushing stone did
 He of Kirkbride² receive there,
 But he placed before him his white shield
 With the green cross engrailed,
 So that stoutly was assailed
 The gate of the castle by him ;
 For never did smith with hammer
 Strike his iron so hard
 As he and his did there.
 Notwithstanding, there had been so many
 Huge stones showered upon them,
 And quarrels, and arrows,
 That with wounds and bruises
 They were so wearied and exhausted,
 That it was with very great difficulty they retired.

BUT as soon as they had retreated,
 He of Clifford, being informed of it,
 And like one who had no intention
 That those within should have repose,
 Has sent his banner there ;
 And while it has well escorted
 Bartholomew de Badlesmere,³

¹ The Baron of Wigton was John, the son and heir of Walter de Wigton, whom he succeeded in 1289, and was frequently employed in the wars of Edward I. In the 29th of that reign, he was returned a knight of the shire for the county of Cumberland. In a document of the date of 1307, printed in the "Fœdera," he is styled as here John, Baron of Wigton. In the reign of Edward II. he joined the party of the Earl of Lancaster. He died in 1315. *Arms*, sable, three estoils within a bordure indented or.

² Richard de Kirkbride was of Kirkbride in Cumberland. He was frequently employed against the Scots, both in this reign and that of Edward II. He is supposed to have died in 1331. *Arms*, argent, a cross engrailed vert. Another contemporary authority substitutes a saltire for the cross.

³ Bartholomew de Badlesmere was the son and heir of Sir Gunceline de Badlesmere, and was born about the year 1275.

In the 26th of Edward I. he was employed in military service in Flanders. In the year of the siege of Caerlaverock, his father died, and Bartholomew succeeded to the estates. In the 35th of Edward I, he was returned a knight of the shire for the county of Kent. He was made governor of Bristol castle immediately after the accession of Edward II. In the 3rd of Edward II. he obtained a grant of the castle and manor of Chilham in Kent. In the December of 1308, he was made captain of the forces then sent into Scotland. He was now rapidly rising in importance, and in successive years received many grants and appointments. In 1316 he was sent to repress the rebellion of Llewelyn Prince of Wales. The same year he was sent as one of the ambassadors to the court of Savoy ; and in the following year he went to Rome in the same capacity. In 1319, he was appointed steward of the king's household, and was subsequently employed in

Johans de Cromewelle au mieus
 Ke puet i a mise se entente ;
 Car nuls de ceus ne fait atente
 De abessier e pieres cuellier,
 E de ruer, e de affaillir,
 Tant cum durer lour puet aleine.

MES les genz à la chasteleine
 Ne lour lessent avoir soujour.
 Badlesmere, ki tout le jour
 Iluec se contint bien e bel,
 Portoit en blanc, au bleu label,
 Fesse rouge entre deuz jumeaus.
 Cromewelle, li preus, li beaus,
 Ke entre le pieres va tripant,
 En inde ot blanc lyon rampant,
 Couronné de or, o double coue.
 Mès ne croi pas ke il la rescoue
 Ke iluec ne li soit recoupée,
 Tant fu de pieres estampé
 E broié, ainz ke il se en ala.

APRES ceus deuz revindrent là
 La Warde e Johans de Gray,
 Ke de nouvel ont envay
 Ceus dedenz, ki bien atendent,
 E ars e arbalestes tendent,
 E traient de lour espringaut,
 E bien se tienent paringaut
 E au getter e au lancier.

QUIS vont le assaut recommencier
 Le gens mon segnour de Bretagne,

John de Cromwell,¹ as well
 As he could, has employed himself there ;
 For none of them ceased
 To stoop and pick up stones,
 And to throw them, and attack,
 So long as their breath lasted.

BUT the people of the lady of the castie
 Did not permit them to remain there quiet.
 Badlesmere, who all the day
 Behaved himself there well and bravely,
 Bore on white, with a blue label,
 A red fess between two gemelles.
 Cromwell, the brave and handsome,
 Who went hopping among the stones,
 Bore on blue a white lion rampant,
 Crowned with gold, and double tailed.
 But I believe he will not bring it away
 Without being curtailed there,
 So much was it battered by stones,
 And crushed, before he retreated.

AFTER these two returned there
 La Warde and John de Gray,
 Who renewed the attack upon
 Those within, who are fully expecting it,
 And bend their bows and cross-bows,
 And shoot with their espringalls,
 And keep themselves equally ready
 Both to throw and to hurl.

WHEN go to recommence the assault
 The followers of my Lord of Britany,

many high diplomatic and military services. He was constable of Dover and the Cinque Ports in 1321. In spite of all these great favours received from the king, Badlesmere joined the Earl of Lancaster in his attempt to obtain a reform of the government, and thus became an object of the especial hatred of Edward II. After the defeat of Thomas of Lancaster at Boroughbridge, Badlesmere, who became a prisoner, was sent to Canterbury, and there hanged as a traitor, and his head set on a pole at Burgate. *Arms*, argent, a fess between two bars gemels gules; differenced at this time by a label azure, because his father was still alive.

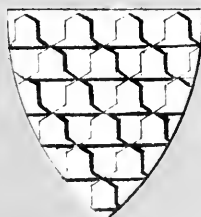
¹ John de Cromwell is supposed to have been the son and successor of a Ralph de Cromwell, who was living in the 35th of Edward I. He served constantly in the Scottish wars of that monarch, and after the accession of Edward II. he soon rose very high in royal favour. He was summoned

to parliament as a baron in 1308, and soon afterwards he was appointed constable of the Tower of London, besides other important offices. In 1310, he was appointed ambassador to France. He continued to be one of the leading peers of England and was loaded with court favours, until he joined the rebellion of Thomas of Lancaster, when his vast estates were forfeited, and he only recovered them after the accession of Edward III. But he appears, nevertheless, to have recovered somewhat of the king's favour, for in 1324 he was admiral of the king's fleet, and in that capacity escorted Queen Isabel in her visit to France. He recovered the office of constable of the Tower from Edward III, whom he served in the Scottish wars, until 1333, when he is supposed to have died. *Arms*, azure, a lion rampant double-queued argent, crowned or. He also used the coat of Vipont, gules, six annulets or, in the right of his wife, who was one of the heiresses of that family.

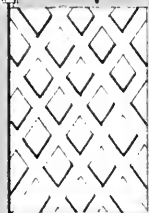
B de Montbouchier



G de Goundronville



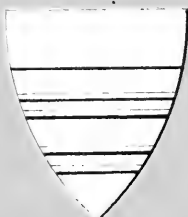
R. de Ailloughby. R. de Hansart.



H. de Graham.



G de Richmond.



R. de Gorges.



R. de Rokelley.



A. de la Horde.



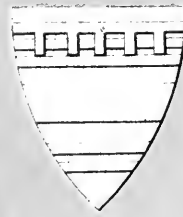
J. B. de Wigtown.



R. de Kirkbride.



B de Badlesmere.



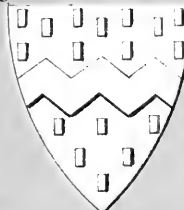
J. Cromwell.



J de Cretinques.



J. D'Gyneourt.



J. Batsell.



C. Batsell.



Cum il lyon de la montaigne
 Corajoufes e empernans,
 E font chescun jōur apernans
 Le fait de armes e le mestier.
 Mult tost couvrent li portier
 Du chafstel lour acointement,
 Car autre plus felounement
 Ainz ne les orent affili.
 Non porquant ne ont mie failli,
 Ke ki ke près viegne ne ait part
 De lour livrée ainz ke il se enpart,
 Tant ke plus ke affez li enseuble.

E APRES ceus iluec se assemble
 La gent mon segnour de Hastings;
 Où je vi Johan de Cretingues
 En peril de perdre un cheval,
 Kant sur li un vint contre val
 Esperonnant au faietiz;
 Mès pas ne semble estre faintiz,
 Ki tant se haste au fait ateindre.
 En son blanc escu ot fait teindre
 Un chievron rouge o trois molettes.

E IL ki porte dance e billetes
 De or en asur, al assaut court,
 Johans avoit à non Daincourt,
 Ki mult bien i fist son devoir.

A NSI le firent bien por voir,
 En recevant meinte colée,
 Li bon frere de Berkelée,
 E li ij. frere Basset ausi,
 Dont li ains nez portoit ensi,
 De ermine au chief rouge endenté
 De trois molettes de or enté;
 Li autres de cokilles trois.

As lions of the mountain
 Fierce and daring,
 And every day learning
 The practice and use of arms.
 Very soon closed the porters
 Of the castle their acquaintance,
 For none more furiously
 Had attacked them before.
 Nevertheless they have not failed,
 That whoever comes near had not his share
 In their liberality before he goes away,
 Till it seems to him more than enough.

A ND after these assemble there
 The people of my Lord of Hastings;
 Where I saw John de Cretingues¹
 In danger of losing a horse,
 When one came down upon him
 Spurring like an arrow;
 But he did not seem to be feining,
 He used such haste to attain his object.
 On his white shield he had caused to be depicted
 A red chevron with three red mullets.

H E who bears a dancette and billets
 Of gold on blue, rushes to the assault;
 He was named John Deincourt,²
 Who there very well performed his duty.

H O also did in truth,
 In receiving many a blow,
 The good brothers of Berkeley,
 And the two brothers Basset³ likewise,
 Of whom the eldest bore thus,
 Ermine, a red chief indented,
 Charged with three gold mullets;
 The other with three shells.

¹ John de Creting was the son of Sir Adam de Creting, from whom he inherited lands in the counties of Essex, Huntingdon, Suffolk, and in Wales. He is believed to have been born between 1275 and 1279. He served in the wars of Edwards I. and II, and he was summoned to parliament as a baron in the 6th of Edward III. (1325), after which date we hear no more of him; but he is supposed to have died about 1333 or 1334. *Arms*, argent, a chevron between three mullets gules.

² John Deincourt is supposed to have been a younger son

of Edmund Lord Deincourt, mentioned in an earlier part of this poem. *Arms*, as here described, azure, billetée and a fess dancette or.

³ The brothers Basset were Sir Edward and Sir John, knights of the county of Gloucester; but nothing certain is known of them. *Arms* of Sir Edmund Basset, ermine, on a chief indented gules three mullets or; of Sir John, ermine, on a chief indented gules three escallops or. This much we learn from the roll of arms in the "Cottonian Manuscript," *Caligula A. XVIII.*

Chemins trouveroient estrois.
 Cil de dedenz, se or s'en alassent ;
 Car touz jours cum li un se lassent,
 Autre i revienent fres e froit.
 Mès porquanques on lour offrit
 De tels assaus, ne s'i rendirent,
 Cil dedenz, ainz se deffendirent,
 E se tindrent, ki ke il anuit,
 Tout cel jour, e tout la nuit,
 E lendemein juques à terce.
 Mès durement eus e lour fierce
 Entre les assaus esmaia
 Frere Robert, k'i envoia
 Meinte pierre par robinet,
 Juk au soir dès le matinet
 Le jour devant cessé ne avoit.
 De autre part oncore i levoit
 Trois autres enginz moult plus granz.
 E il penibles e engranz,
 Ke le chastel du tout confonde,
 Tent e retent, met pierre en fonde,
 Desoche e quanques ataint fent,
 A ses coups rien ne se deffent,
 Bors de bretesche ne gros fus.
 Non porquant n'en firent refus ;
 Ainz tindrent touz ses envians
 Cil de dedenz, tant ke en mians
 En fu uns ferus à la mort.
 Mès lors checuns de eus se remort
 De son orguel, e se esbahi ;
 Car ausi li combles chay
 Par tout, par ou la pierre entra ;
 E kant acun de eus encontra,
 Chapeaus de fer, targe de fust
 Ne sauva ke blefciez ne fust.

QUANT virent ke plus durer
 Ne porrent, ne plus endurer,
 Pas requitrent li compaignon,
 Et bouterent hors un penon.
 Mès celuy ki hors le bouta,
 Ne sai ques fergans faleta
 Par mi la mien juk en la face.
 Lors requist c'on plus ne li face,
 Car le chastel au roi rendront,
 E en sa grace hors vendront.

Those within would find the roads
 Narrow, if they attempted to escape ;
 For always as one became fatigued,
 Others returned there fresh and stout.
 But notwithstanding such assaults
 Made upon them, those within
 Did not surrender, but so defended themselves,
 That they held out, in despite of all,
 All that day and night,
 And the next day till tierce.
 But greatly their courage and force
 Depressed during the attack
 Brother Robert, who sent there
 Many a stone by the robinet,
 From dawn to night
 The day before he had not ceased.
 Moreover on the other side he was erecting
 Three other engines, much larger.
 And he with pain and labour
 Who confounds the castle entirely,
 Bends and bends again, puts stones in the sling,
 Discharges and splits everything he hits.
 Nothing resists his blows,
 Bretesche nor great timber.
 Yet they did not flinch ;
 But held upon their defence,
 Those within, until unexpectedly
 One of them was killed by a blow.
 But then each begins to repent
 Of his obstinacy, and to be dismayed,
 For also the roof fell in
 On all sides, whereby the stones entered ;
 And whomever one of them struck,
 Neither iron cap, nor wooden target,
 Saved him from being wounded.

AND when they saw that hold longer
 They could not, or endure more,
 The companions begged for peace,
 And put out a pennon.
 But he who displayed it
 Was shot by an arrow, by some archer,
 Through the hand into the face.
 Then he begged that they would desist,
 For they will give up the castle to the king,
 And will come out upon his mercy.

E marechaus e conestables,
Ke ades iluec furent estables,
A cel moult le assaut deffendirent,
E cil le chafstel lour rendirent.

LORS s'en issirent, ce est la some,
Ke de uns ke de autres seifant home,
A grant merveille resguardé.
Mès tenu furent e guardé,
Tant ke li rois en ordena,
Ki vie e membre lour dona,
E à chescun robe nouvele.
Lors fu joieuse la nouvele
A toute le oït du chafstel pris,
Ki tant estoit de noble pris.

DUIS fist le rois porter à mont
Sa baniere e la Seint Eymont,
La Seint George, e la Seint Edwart,
E o celes par droit eswart
La Segrave e la Herefort,
E cel au seignour de Cliffort,
A ki li chasteaus fu donnez.

E PUIS a li rois ordenez,
Cum cils ki de guere est mut fages,
Touz ses chemins e ses passages
Comment ira parmie Gawée,
Cele fort tere loée.

And marshal, and constable,
Who were already established there,
At that notice forbad the assault,
And these surrendered the castle to them.

THEN they came out, in number
Of different sorts sixty men,
Who were beheld with much astonishment.
But they were kept and guarded
Till the king disposed of them,
Who gave them life and limb,
And to each a new robe.
Then was the whole host rejoiced
At the news of the conquest of the castle,
Which was so noble a prize.

THEN the king caused them to raise up
His banner, and that of St. Edmond,
That of St. George, and that of St. Edward,
And with them, by right award,
Those of Segrave and Hereford,
And that of the Lord of Clifford,
To whom the castle was entrusted.

AND then the king has ordered,
Who is so well skilled in war,
All the roads and passages
How they should proceed through Galloway,
That strong and important land.

Ci finist le Siege de Karlaverok.

Here ends the Siege of Caerlaverock.







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